United Nations A/56/832

General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 February 2002

Original: English

**Fifty-sixth session**
Agenda item 134 (a)
**Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force**

# Budget for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

The present report contains the proposed budget for the 12-month period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 for the maintenance of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which amounts to $38,991,800 gross ($38,072,000 net).

Of the total budget, some 51.3 per cent of resources relate to military personnel costs. Operational requirements account for 31 per cent of the budget, civilian personnel costs reflect 15 per cent, and staff assessment comprises 2.4 per cent of the total. Less than 0.4 per cent of the total resources are related to other programmes.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in paragraph 3 of the report.

02-26247 (E) 130302

# Contents


| | | Paragraphs | Page |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Overview | 1–3 | 3 |
| II. | Political mandate of the mission | 4–5 | 4 |
| III. | Operational plan and requirements | 6–16 | 4 |
| IV. | Contributions made under the status-of-forces agreement | 17 | 6 |
| V. | Voluntary contributions and trust funds | | 6 |
| VI. | Status of reimbursement of troop-contributing Governments | 18–19 | 7 |
| | A. Current troop contributors | 18 | 7 |
| | B. Status of reimbursement | 19 | 7 |
| VII. | Contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment | 20–23 | 7 |
| | A. Method of reimbursement | 20 | 7 |
| | B. Requirements | 21–23 | 7 |
| VIII. | Staffing requirements | 24–25 | 8 |
| | A. Changes in staffing requirements | 24–25 | 8 |
| | B. Current and proposed staffing | | 10 |
| IX. | Other issues | 26–31 | 11 |
| X. | Objective-setting | 32 | 11 |
| Annexes | | | |
| I. | Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 | | 13 |
| | A. Summary statement | | 13 |
| | B. Distribution of gross requirements by major cost component | | 15 |
| | C. Supplementary information | | 16 |
| II. | Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003: analysis | | 20 |
| | A. Standard and mission-specific costs | | 20 |
| | B. Distribution of resources by budgetary cost parameters: standard and mission-specific costs | | 26 |
| | C. Non-recurrent requirements | | 27 |
| III. | Implementation of previous recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions | | 34 |
| IV. | Organization chart | | 36 |

# I. Overview

1. The present report contains the proposed budget for the 12-month period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 for the maintenance of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), which amounts to $38,991,800 gross ($38,072,000 net).

2. Estimated requirements for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 represent a 12.9 per cent increase ($4,455,500) in total resources (gross) in relation to the apportionment for the current period, from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002. The proposed increase reflects a 2.3 per cent increase in military personnel costs, a 12.2 per cent increase in civilian personnel costs, a 36 per cent increase in operational requirements, a 21.4 per cent increase in staff assessment cost, and a 2.5 per cent increase in costs related to training programmes.

Table 1
**Financial resources**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

| | | | | *Proposed increase (decrease) over 2001 02* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Category of expenditure* | *2000 01 expenditures* | *2001 02 apportionment* | *2002 03 cost estimates*[a] | *Amount* | *Percentage* |
| Military personnel | 19 335.2 | 19 536.0 | 19 987.6 | 451.6 | 2.3 |
| Civilian personnel | 5 088.0 | 5 210.4 | 5 846.5 | 636.1 | 12.2 |
| Operational requirements | 9 046.8 | 8 887.1 | 12 088.9 | 3 201.8 | 36.0 |
| Other programmes | 70.0 | 145.4 | 149.0 | 3.6 | 2.5 |
| Staff assessment | 831.6 | 757.4 | 919.8 | 162.4 | 21.4 |
| Gross requirements[b] | 34 371.6 | 34 536.3 | 38 991.8 | 4 455.5 | 12.9 |
| Voluntary contributions | 400.0 | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **34 771.6** | **34 536.3** | **38 991.8** | **4 455.5** | **12.9** |

[a] The distribution of resources by standard and mission-specific costs is contained in annex II, section B.

[b] Exclusive of provision for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

Table 2
**Human resources**

| *Military and civilian staff resources* | *2000 01[a]* | *2001 02[a]* | *2002 03* | *Increase (decrease) over 2001 02* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military observers | - | - | - | - |
| Military contingents | 1 037 | 1 037 | 1 037 | - |
| Military liaison officers | - | - | - | - |
| Civilian police | - | - | - | - |
| International staff | 38 | 38 | 41 | 3 |
| National professional staff | - | - | - | - |
| Local staff | 87 | 89 | 89 | - |
| United Nations Volunteers | - | - | - | - |

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

3. **The action to be taken by the General Assembly is as follows:**

**(a) To appropriate the amount of $38,991,800 gross ($38,072,000 net), for the maintenance of the Force for the 12-month period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;**

**(b) To assess the amount in paragraph 3 (a) above at a monthly rate of $3,249,316 gross ($3,172,666 net), should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the Force.**

## II. Political mandate of the mission

**(Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974)**

4. The Protocol to the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces (S/11302/Add.1, annexes I and II) requires UNDOF to use its best efforts to maintain the ceasefire, to see that it is scrupulously observed and to supervise the Agreement and Protocol with regard to the areas of separation and limitation.

5. The current mandate expires on 31 May 2002 (Security Council resolution 1381 (2001) of 27 November 2001).

## III. Operational plan and requirements

6. In order to carry out its mandate, UNDOF maintains an area of separation some 80 kilometres long that varies in width from approximately 10 kilometres in the centre to less than 1 kilometre in the extreme south. The terrain is hilly and is dominated in the north by Mount Hermon, which necessitates the use of special vehicles designed for those types of road and terrain. The highest United Nations position is at an altitude of 2,800 metres. The area of separation is inhabited and is policed by the Syrian authorities. No military forces other than UNDOF are permitted within it.

7. UNDOF is deployed within and close to the area of separation, with 2 base camps, 44 permanently staffed positions and 11 observation posts. UNDOF headquarters is located at Camp Faouar, and an office is maintained in Damascus. In addition, the Force operates patrols day and night. The Austrian battalion, which includes a Slovak company, is deployed in the northern part of the area of separation, while the Polish battalion is deployed in the southern part. The Polish battalion's base camp is Camp Ziouani. Mine-clearing activities are conducted by both battalions under the operational control of UNDOF headquarters.

8. The Canadian and Japanese logistics units, which are based in Camp Ziouani with a detachment in Camp Faouar, perform the second-line general transport tasks, rotation transport, control and management of goods received by the Force and maintenance of heavy equipment.

9. First-line logistical support is internal to the contingents and includes transport of supplies to the positions. Second-line logistical support is provided by the Canadians, and third-line support is provided through normal supply channels used by the United Nations in the area. Damascus International Airport serves as the Force's main airbase, along with Tel Aviv International Airport. The seaports of Latakia and Haifa are used for sea shipments. Most requirements of the Force are procured locally in the mission area.

10. From its various positions and through its patrols, the Force supervises the area of separation and intervenes whenever any military personnel enter or try to operate therein. This is effected by means of permanently staffed positions and observation posts and by foot and mobile patrols operating at irregular intervals, day and night, on predetermined routes.

11. On each side of the area of separation there is an area of limitation with three zones, one up to 10 kilometres, one from 10 to 20 kilometres and one from 20 to 25 kilometres wide. UNDOF inspects these areas every two weeks in order to ascertain that the agreed limitations in armaments and forces are being observed.

12. With an authorized military strength of some 1,037, all ranks, and a civilian component of 127 staff, UNDOF is spread over the length and breadth of its area of operations. As both parties cooperate fully with the Force and have done so for a number of years, there have been no serious incidents.

13. As indicated in the report of the Secretary General to the Security Council dated 15 November 2001 (S/2001/1079), UNDOF undertook a comprehensive review, with the assistance of engineers from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), of its facilities, support structure and deployment in the spring of 2001. The rapid development of the civilian infrastructure in the area of separation over the past three years has had an impact on the effectiveness of existing UNDOF checkpoints and observation posts for monitoring access and movement. In addition, a substantial number of UNDOF support structures and facilities, many over 20 years old, are obsolete and in acute need of upgrading. To improve its ability to carry out its mandate effectively, UNDOF has initiated a modernization programme. Key components of this programme are the full integration of the military and civilian administration and the logistics components of the Force, the replacement of outdated facilities, the consolidation of some positions in the area of separation and enhancement of the mobility of the Force.

14. As part of the modernization programme, UNDOF has developed a master plan to replace the old and defunct infrastructure for the entire mission in a phased manner over three years, starting from 2001.

15. UNDOF took advantage of savings identified during the financial period ending 30 June 2001 and purchased, through the use of systems contracts, some prefabricated structures and ablution units as part of the replacement programme. Some prefabricated buildings are being transferred from UNIFIL, which is in the process of downsizing its force, and more accommodation units were purchased from a former UNIFIL troop-contributing Government. For the 2002/03 budget period, however, additional funding for construction and prefabricated buildings for upgrading accommodations is required in line with the three-year master plan.

16. In addition, as an observer force, UNDOF requires effective communication between the camps and positions. Therefore, the continued acquisition and replacement of communication equipment, also an integral part of the UNDOF modernization programme, is essential. The continued acquisition of updated observation equipment is also required.

## IV. Contributions made under the status-of-forces agreement

17. No status-of-forces agreement is in force. However, by a note verbale dated 22 February 1976, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic informed the United Nations that UNDOF would be treated in accordance with the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

## V. Voluntary contributions and trust funds

### Voluntary contributions

(United States dollars)

| *Government Organization* | *Contribution* | *Value*[a] |
|---|---|---|
| Switzerland | Air ambulance service | - |

[a] This service was not utilized during the period from 1 January to 31 December 2001.

### Trust Funds

| *Trust fund* | *Amount (United States dollars)* |
|---|---|
| Trust fund for support activities of UNDOF | |
| Opening balance as at 30 June 2000 | 376 208 |
| 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 | |
| Income | 291 943 |
| Expenditures | (257 002) |
| **Closing balance as at 30 June 2001** | **411 149** |

# VI. Status of reimbursement of troop-contributing Governments

## A. Current troop contributors

18. The current troop contributors are the Governments of Austria, Canada, Japan, Poland and Slovakia. In the past, troops were also provided to the Force by Finland, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Peru.

## B. Status of reimbursement

19. Full reimbursement in accordance with the standard rates established by the General Assembly for troop costs has been made to contributing States through 31 October 2001. An amount of $3,504,029 is due for troop costs for the period ending 31 January 2002.

# VII. Contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment

## A. Method of reimbursement

20. Memorandums of understanding have been signed with two troop-contributing Governments. Negotiations with other countries that are providing or will provide troops and equipment to UNDOF are continuing. At this stage it is expected that three troop-contributing Governments will opt for wet-lease arrangements for the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment.

## B. Requirements

21. The requirement for reimbursement of major and special equipment to three contingents amounts to $306,800.

22. The estimated requirements of $452,893 for self-sustainment are broken down below:

| *Category* | *Amount (United States dollars)* |
|---|---|
| Catering | 135 552 |
| Communications | - |
| Office furniture and equipment | - |
| Electrical | - |
| Minor engineering | 82 116 |
| Explosive ordnance disposal | 43 968 |
| Laundry and cleaning | - |
| Tentage | - |
| Accommodations | - |

| *Category* | *Amount (United States dollars)* |
|---|---|
| Medical | 80 016 |
| Observation | 385 |
| Miscellaneous general stores | 110 856 |
| Outstanding contingent liability | - |
| **Total** | **452 893** |

23. No mission factors have been applied to UNDOF.

# VIII. Staffing requirements

## A. Changes in staffing requirements

| *Category* | *Number of posts* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Current staffing* | *Proposed staffing requirements* | *Net change* |
| International staff | | | |
| Under-Secretary-General | - | - | - |
| Assistant Secretary-General | 1 | 1 | - |
| D-2 | - | - | - |
| D-1 | - | - | - |
| P-5 | 1 | 1 | - |
| P-4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| P-3 | 3 | 3 | - |
| P-2/P-1 | - | - | - |
| **Subtotal** | **6** | **7** | **1** |
| General Service (Principal level) | - | - | - |
| General Service (Other level) | 6 | 6 | - |
| **Subtotal** | **6** | **6** | **-** |
| Field Service | 26 | 28 | 2 |
| Security Service | - | - | - |
| **Subtotal** | **26** | **28** | **2** |
| **Total, international staff** | **38** | **41** | **3** |
| Local staff | 89 | 89 | - |
| National Professional staff | - | - | - |
| United Nations Volunteers | - | - | - |
| **Subtotal** | **89** | **89** | **-** |
| **Total** | **127** | **130** | **3** |

24. For the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, it is proposed that the civilian staffing establishment for UNDOF be increased by three international staff posts, comprising one Professional post and two Field Service posts, as follows:

(a) Office of Force Construction Engineering. The establishment of one new Professional post at the P-4 level is proposed for a Chief Civilian Engineer. During its visit to the Force at the end of October 2001, a team from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations at United Nations Headquarters recommended the immediate recruitment of a Chief Civilian Engineer, since the Force was undertaking a major infrastructure replacement project in accordance with the three-year master plan;

(b) Office of the Force Commander. The establishment of one Field Service post at the FS-2 level is proposed for a driver for the Force Commander. Under the current 2001/02 budget, a military contingent member is being paid mission subsistence allowance to serve as a driver for the Force Commander. However, in line with United Nations personnel policies, UNDOF has been asked to explore alternatives to that arrangement. The 2002/03 budget proposal therefore includes a Field Service post to perform the function, in addition to providing security services to the Force Commander;

(c) General Services Section. The establishment of one new Field Service post at the FS-4 level is proposed for a general services assistant. In the context of restructuring the logistics battalion supply platoon organization in Camp Ziouani in accordance with the recommendation of auditors, this post will help to ensure accountability of the second-line supply unit stocks and stricter control over the movement of United Nations property. The establishment of this post is also a part of the process of integration to enhance coordination between military and civilian staff in line with the UNDOF modernization plan.

25. Following a recent review by UNDOF management of the situation of posts and for operational reasons, it has been concluded that no conversion of General Service staff posts into local staff posts is possible at this time.

## B. Current and proposed staffing

| | *Professional category and above* | | | | | | | | | *General Service and related categories* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *USG* | *ASG* | *D-2* | *D-1* | *P-5* | *P-4* | *P-3* | *P-2/ P-1* | ***Sub-total*** | *Field Service* | *Principal level* | *Other level* | *Security Service* | ***Sub-total*** | *Local staff* | *National Officers* | *United Nations Volunteers* | ***Total*** |
| **Office of the Force Commander** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Current** | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |
| **Proposed** | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3 |
| **Division of Administration** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Current** | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 5 | 26 | - | 5 | - | 31 | 89 | - | - | 125 |
| **Proposed** | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 6 | 27 | - | 5 | - | 32 | 89 | - | - | 127 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Current** | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 6 | 26 | - | 6 | - | 32 | 89 | - | - | 127 |
| **Proposed** | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 7 | 28 | - | 6 | - | 34 | 89 | - | - | 130 |

## IX. Other issues

26. It is recalled that the General Assembly, in paragraph 7 of its resolution 53/226 of 8 June 1999, requested the Secretary-General to expedite the process of improving the working conditions of the Force, taking into account the difficulties arising from the relocation of Force headquarters from Damascus to Camp Faouar, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session.

27. In his report on the financing of UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/54/732, paras. 33-34), the Secretary-General provided information on measures that had been taken by the UNDOF administration in response to that request of the General Assembly.

28. Subsequently, in paragraph 2 of its resolution 54/266 of 15 June 2000, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue the process of improving the working conditions of the local staff, including by making allowance for difficulties resulting from the relocation of the headquarters of the Force from Damascus to Camp Faouar, through mutual and fruitful dialogue.

29. In his report on the financing of UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/55/778, paras. 30-34), the Secretary-General provided information on measures that had been taken by the UNDOF administration in response to that request of the General Assembly.

30. The General Assembly, in paragraph 1 of its resolution 55/264 of 14 June 2001, noted that some of the concerns regarding the improvement of the working conditions of the local staff at UNDOF had been addressed. However, in the same resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed its request to the Secretary-General to continue the process of improving the working conditions of the local staff; and noted that paragraph 2 of its resolution 54/266 had not been fully implemented, in particular with regard to making allowance for the difficulties mentioned in that paragraph, and in that regard requested the Secretary-General to take concrete measures to ensure the full implementation of the matter and to report thereon to the Assembly during the first part of its resumed fifty-sixth session.

31. In response to the requests of the General Assembly, the Secretariat is further reviewing the matter to determine whether additional measures can be taken and implemented in future. The outcome of the review will be reported to the Assembly once it has been completed.

## X. Objective-setting

32. In its resolution 55/220 C of 14 June 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure the use of objective-setting by the administrations of peacekeeping missions and to ensure that the development and attainment of those objectives were reported on to the Assembly through the financial performance reports of the missions. In this connection, the objectives set by UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 are as follows:

**Objective 1**: To proceed with the first tier of the modernization programme, which relates to improved operational capacity.

| *Expected accomplishments* | *Indicators of achievement* |
|---|---|
| To improve UNDOF patrolling schemes in the area of separation in order to be more proactive as an observer force. | The Force has achieved more accurate overall visibility in the area of separation during the day and at night through the acquisition of up-to-date observation equipment. |

**External factors:** Availability and quality of equipment provided by suppliers.

**Objective 2**: To proceed with the second tier of the modernization programme, which is the infrastructure replacement programme for the 2002/03 budget year of the master plan.

| *Expected accomplishments* | *Indicators of achievement* |
|---|---|
| To replace decrepit living and working accommodations that have been identified at the military positions and company headquarters that have reached the end of their useful life. | Engineering projects identified for the 2002/03 budget period have been completed or are on or nearly on schedule. |

**External factors:** The objectives and expected accomplishments are expected to be achieved assuming that vendors and contractors are able to meet deadlines set by the mission in accordance with the engineering programme.

**Objective 3**: To proceed with the third tier of the modernization programme, which is the continuation of integration between military and civilian personnel as well as between UNDOF operations and the operations of the Observer Group Golan of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

| *Expected accomplishments* | *Indicators of achievement* |
|---|---|
| Continuation towards integration of the military and civilian sections and UNDOF/Observer Group Golan operations as projected for the 2002/03 period. | At least three additional units have been relocated and/or integrated. |

**External factors:** None.

# Annex I

## Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

### A. Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

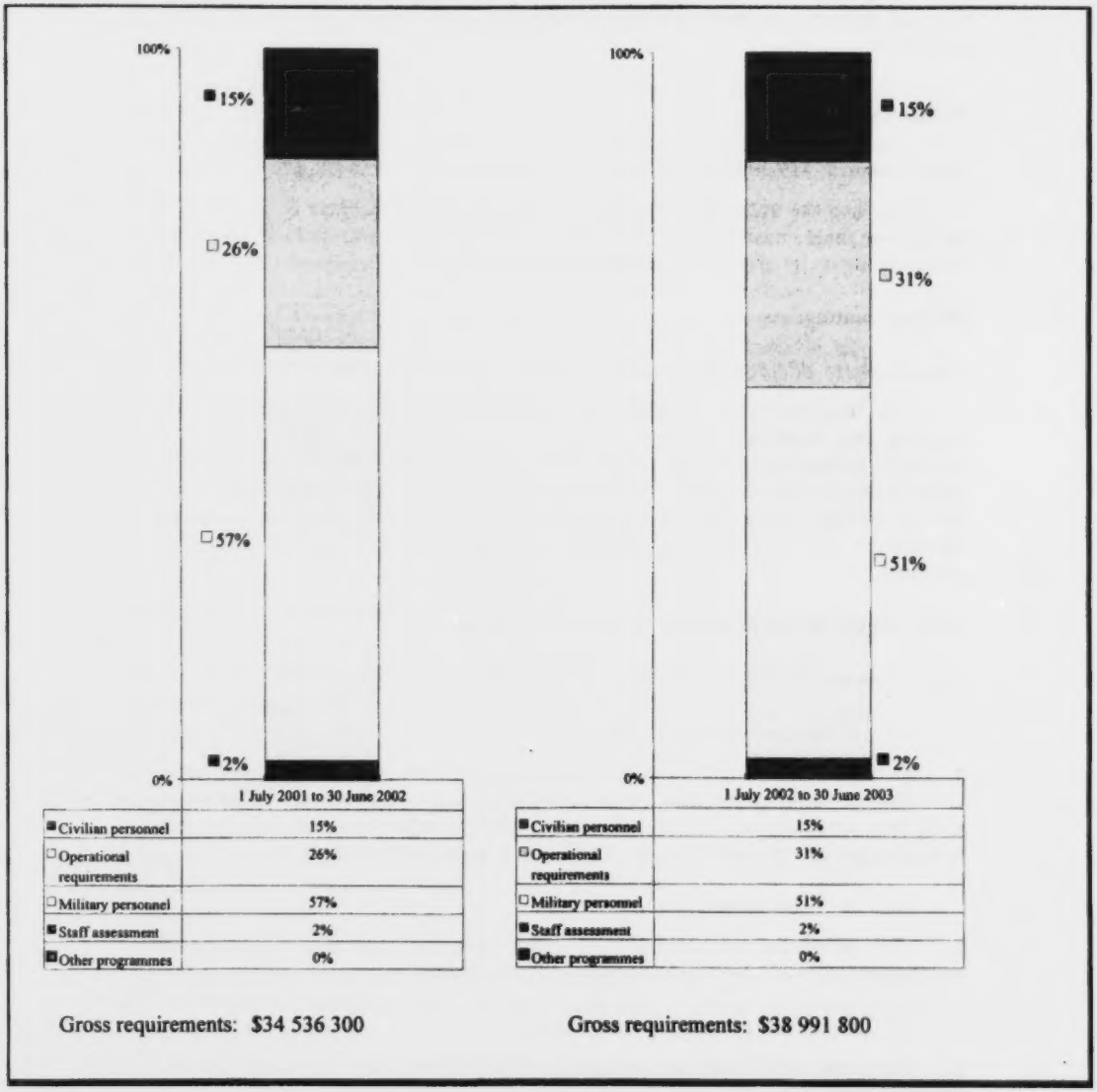
| | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001* | *1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002* | *1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003* | |
| *Category of apportionments* | | *Expenditures*[a] | *Apportionment*[a] | *Total estimates* | *Non-recurrent estimates* |
| **I.** | **Military personnel** | | | | |
| | 1. Military observers | - | - | - | - |
| | 2. Military contingents | 18 068.2 | 18 308.2 | 18 927.9 | - |
| | 3. Other requirements pertaining to military personnel | | | | |
| | (a) Contingent-owned equipment | 897.0 | 160.5 | 306.8 | - |
| | (b) Self-sustainment | - | - | 452.9 | - |
| | (c) Death and disability compensation | 370.0 | 1 067.3 | 300.0 | - |
| | **Subtotal, line 3** | 1 267.0 | 1 227.8 | 1 059.7 | - |
| | **Total, category I** | 19 335.2 | 19 536.0 | 19 987.6 | - |
| **II.** | **Civilian personnel** | | | | |
| | 1. Civilian police | - | - | - | - |
| | 2. International and local staff | 5 088.0 | 5 210.4 | 5 846.5 | - |
| | 3. United Nations Volunteers | - | - | - | - |
| | 4. Government-provided personnel | - | - | - | - |
| | 5. Civilian electoral observers | - | - | - | - |
| | **Total, category II** | 5 088.0 | 5 210.4 | 5 846.5 | - |
| **III.** | **Operational requirements** | | | | |
| | 1. Premises/accommodation | 2 319.7 | 2 035.7 | 4 462.3 | 3 505.0 |
| | 2. Infrastructure repairs | - | - | - | - |
| | 3. Transport operations | 4 075.3 | 3 595.7 | 2 680.4 | 1 368.7 |
| | 4. Air operations | - | - | - | - |
| | 5. Naval operations | - | - | - | - |
| | 6. Communications | 503.2 | 718.5 | 1 772.8 | 1 401.6 |
| | 7. Other equipment | 781.1 | 1 001.0 | 1 600.6 | 1 385.6 |
| | 8. Supplies and services | 1 218.6 | 1 351.2 | 1 387.8 | - |
| | 9. Air and surface freight | | | | |
| | (a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment | - | - | - | - |
| | (b) Commercial freight and cartage | 148.9 | 185.0 | 185.0 | - |
| | **Subtotal, line 9** | 148.9 | 185.0 | 185.0 | - |
| | **Total, category III** | 9 046.8 | 8 887.1 | 12 088.9 | 7 660.9 |

| Category of apportionments | (1) 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 Expenditures[a] | (2) 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 Apportionment[b] | (3) 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 Total estimates | (4) 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 Non-recurrent estimates |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IV. Other programmes** | | | | |
| 1. Election-related supplies and services | - | - | - | - |
| 2. Public information programmes | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Training programmes | 70.0 | 145.4 | 149.0 | - |
| 4. Mine-clearing programmes | - | - | - | - |
| 5. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization | - | - | - | - |
| **Total, category IV** | **70.0** | **145.4** | **149.0** | - |
| **V. United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi** | - | - | - | - |
| **VI. Support account for peacekeeping operations** | - | - | - | - |
| **VII. Staff assessment** | **831.6** | **757.4** | **919.8** | - |
| Gross requirements, categories I-VII | 34 371.6 | 34 536.3 | 38 991.8 | 7 660.9 |
| **VIII. Income from staff assessment** | **( 831.6)** | **( 757.4)** | **( 919.8)** | - |
| Net requirements, categories I-VIII | 33 540.0 | 33 778.9 | 38 072.0 | 7 660.9 |
| **IX. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)** | - | - | - | - |
| **X. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)** | **400.0** | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **34 771.6** | **34 536.3** | **38 991.8** | **7 660.9** |

[a] As contained in annex I to the financial performance report of UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/813). Exclusive of $1,754,501 gross ($1,484,675 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $274,295 gross ($244,062 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

[b] General Assembly resolution 55/264; exclusive of $1,044,551 gross ($916,696 net) appropriated for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $109,117 gross ($97,986 net) for the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

## B. Distribution of gross requirements by major cost component[a]




| | 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 |
|---|---|
| Civilian personnel | 15% |
| Operational requirements | 26% |
| Military personnel | 57% |
| Staff assessment | 2% |
| Other programmes | 0% |

| | 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 |
|---|---|
| Civilian personnel | 15% |
| Operational requirements | 31% |
| Military personnel | 51% |
| Staff assessment | 2% |
| Other programmes | 0% |

Gross requirements: $34 536 300

Gross requirements: $38 991 800

[a] Other programmes represent less than 1 per cent of total resources. Total may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

## C. Supplementary information

1. The proposed budget for the 2002/03 financial period is based on the strength of 1,037 military contingent personnel, supported by 41 international and 89 local-level staff.

### Military personnel

*Apportionment: $19,536,000; estimate: $19,987,600; variance: $451,600*

2. The increase under this heading is attributable to an increase of $619,700 in the cost estimate under military contingents, offset by a decrease of $168,100 in the cost estimate under other requirements pertaining to military personnel.

#### Military contingents

*Apportionment: $18,308,200; estimate: $18,927,900; variance: $619,700*

3. The increased cost estimates for standard troop cost reimbursement and clothing and equipment allowance take into account the provision of General Assembly resolution 55/274 of 14 June 2001. Additional provision is made to cover increased requirements under rations due to an expected 10 per cent increase in the rations contract price for the option to renew the current contract. Detailed information on provisions for military contingents is provided in annex II, section A.

#### Other requirements pertaining to military personnel

*Apportionment: $1,227,800; estimate: $1,059,700; variance: ($168,100)*

*(a) Contingent-owned equipment*

4. Provision of $306,800 is made to cover the reimbursement of three troop-contributing Governments for trucks, ambulances, an excavator, a bulldozer, an x-ray unit, containers, a forklift, heavy cargo trailers and crew-served machine guns to be brought into the mission area, based on wet-lease arrangements.

*(b) Self-sustainment*

5. The provision of $452,900 is made for the first-time inclusion of reimbursement to one self-sustained battalion, as detailed in annex II, section A.

*(c) Death and disability compensation*

6. Provision of $300,000 has been made, $767,300 less than that for the 2001/02 financial period, based on past expenditure experience, to cover potential claims for the death, disability or injury of military personnel (compared with $414,800 if the standard provision of 1 per cent of all contingent personnel, based on an annual maximum cost of $40,000 per claim, had been applied).

## Civilian personnel

*Apportionment: $5,210,400; estimate: $5,846,500; variance: $636,100*

7. The increase of $636,100 under this heading relates to international and local staff costs.

8. Increased salary and common staff cost requirements for international and local staff are attributable mainly to the request for three additional international staff posts (Chief Civilian Engineer, Force Commander's driver and general services assistant) (see para. 24 of the main report).

9. International staff salaries have been calculated on the basis of the 2002/03 standard cost rates for New York, while local staff salaries reflect the scale currently applicable in the mission area. Based on post incumbency experience, a 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the Force's proposed international staffing establishment of 41 total posts, including the 3 new posts requested. The estimate for the 89 local staff takes into account an increase in local staff salaries, effective 1 July 2001, and is based on level 4, step 6, which is the midpoint of the local salary scales. No vacancy factor has been applied to the local staffing establishment based on past incumbency experience.

10. The estimate of $97,000 under other travel costs is higher than the provision of $67,000 for the current period, 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, and will finance the travel of Headquarters and UNDOF personnel during the next period, as detailed in annex II, section A.

## Operational requirements

*Apportionment: $8,887,100; estimate: $12,088,900; variance: $3,201,800*

11. The estimate of $12,088,900 includes non-recurrent cost requirements amounting to $7,660,900.

12. The net increase of $3,201,800 under this heading is attributable to a total increase of $4,117,100 under premises/accommodation ($2,426,600), communications ($1,054,300), other equipment ($599,600) and supplies and services ($36,600), offset by a decrease in requirements of $915,300 for transport operations.

### Premises/accommodation

13. The increased requirement under this heading is due mainly to the funding requirement for infrastructure improvement in accordance with the three-year master plan, as stated previously.

14. Of the more than 100 prefabricated buildings at UNDOF, half are over 20 years old, 30 per cent are over 15 years old and the rest are over 10 years old. Similarly, the utilities (water supply, sewage and electricity) and other infrastructure, such as roads, pathways and communication facilities, have never been updated since the start of the operation more than 20 years ago. As only minimum maintenance has been performed on UNDOF infrastructure in the past years, it has outlived its useful life and cannot be maintained any further, according to expert opinion and advice of the Chief Engineer of UNIFIL.

**Transport operations**

15. Requirements for the replacement and acquisition of vehicles, as detailed in annex II, section C ($1,368,700), are lower than those requested for the current period ($1,566,700) because fewer vehicles are scheduled for replacement during the next period.

**Communications**

16. Requirements for an accelerated replacement programme for communications equipment, as detailed in annex II, section C ($1,354,200), are higher than those requested for the current period ($317,900). The increased budget under this heading is required to a large extent for the essential updating of communications equipment. It is also attributable to increased costs for the rental of the satellite transponder and Brindisi leased line.

**Other equipment**

17. Requirements under other equipment, as detailed in annex II, section C ($1,600,600), are also higher than those for the current period ($1,001,000). The increased requirements are due mainly to: (a) routine replacement of office equipment during the budgetary period; (b) higher requirements for data-processing equipment, including both hardware and software, in connection with the upgrade and enhancement of the information technology infrastructure of the mission; (c) significantly higher funding requirements for routine replacement of generators; and (d) the replacement of old night-observation devices (long- and short-range) and the acquisition of thermal imaging systems and global positioning systems to maintain the observation standards during the day and at night.

**Supplies and services**

18. The estimate of $1,387,800 under supplies and services is $36,600 higher than the current approved amount of $1,351,200. The increased requirements are due mainly to the hiring of an engineer and additional skilled workers to assist the Office of Force Construction Engineering to undertake the upgrading of accommodations as stipulated in the UNDOF master plan.

**Training programmes**

19. The increased estimate under this heading would provide for training of UNDOF technical and finance staff, as detailed in annex II, section A.

## Staff assessment

*Apportionment: $757,400; estimate:$919,800; variance: $162,400*

20. The amount budgeted under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the staff regulations of the United Nations. Staff assessment is estimated on the basis of the proposed 41 international posts, including the 3 new posts requested, and 89 local-level posts. The estimate is also based on the 2002/03 standard cost rates for New York in accordance with the latest salary scale.

## Income from staff assessment

*Apportionment: ($757,400); estimate:($919,800); variance:($162,400)*

21. The income from staff assessment provided for under this item will be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rate of contribution to the UNDOF budget.

# Annex II

## Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003: analysis

### A. Standard and mission-specific costs

| *Description* | *Previous submission* | *Average strength* | *Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars)* | | | | *Explanation* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Standard* | *Unit or daily* | *Monthly* | *Annual* | |
| **1. Military personnel** | | | | | | | |
| Military contingents | | | | | | | |
| Infantry | 821 | 821 | | | | | |
| Logistical support | 216 | 216 | | | | | |
| **2. Troop reimbursement** | | | | | | | |
| (a) Pay and allowance | 988 | | 1 028 | | 1 028 | | Based on rates approved by the General Assembly effective 1 January 2002. |
| (b) Specialist allowance | 291 | | 303 | | 303 | | Based on rates approved by the General Assembly effective 1 January 2002. |
| Infantry | 10% | | | | | | Payable for 10 per cent of troop strength. |
| Logistical support | 25% | | | | | | Payable for 25 per cent of troop strength. |
| **3. Clothing and personal equipment allowance** | | | | | | | |
| Military contingents | 70 | | 73 | | 73 | | |
| **4. Welfare** | 10.5 | | | | | 10.5 | Payable for 14 days for personnel serving 12 months. |
| Other | 5.4 | | | | | 5.4 | |
| **5. Rations** | 6 | | 9 | 6.6 | | | For the option to renew the current rations contract. |
| **6. Travel costs for military personnel** | | | | | | | |
| Israel | 55 | | [a] | 55 | | | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 69 | | [a] | 69 | | | |
| Lebanon | 65 | | [a] | 65 | | | |
| Force Commander driver | 18 173 | | | | | – | Civilian post proposed for Force Commander driver. |
| Holiday overlap for replacement driver | 1 104 | | | | | – | Civilian post proposed for Force Commander driver. |
| **7. Contingent-owned equipment** | 160 500 | | | | | 306 819 | Based on draft and signed memorandums of understanding. |

| Description | Previous submission | Average strength | Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Standard | Unit or daily | Monthly | Annual | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **8. Death and disability** | 1 067 300 | | 400 000 | | | 300 000 | Based on projected claims payable to Governments. |
| **9. Self-sustainment** | | | | | | | First-time inclusion of provision for self-sustainment for one battalion. |
| Catering | | | 26.33 | | 11 296 | | Payable for 429 troops. |
| Minor engineering | | | 15.95 | | 6 843 | | Payable for 429 troops. |
| Explosive ordnance disposal | | | 7.27 | | 3 664 | | Payable for 504 troops. |
| Medical (level 1) | | | 13.23 | | 6 668 | | Payable for 504 troops. |
| Observation | | | 1.07 | | 32.10 | | Payable for 30 troops. |
| Miscellaneous general store | | | | | | | |
| Bedding | | | 15.13 | | 7 020 | | Payable for 464 troops. |
| Welfare | | | 6.01 | | 2 218 | | Payable for 369 troops. |
| **10. Civilian personnel** | | | | | | | |
| International staff | 38 | 38 | | | | 41 | Three additional posts proposed. For supplementary explanation, see annex I, section C. |
| Local staff | 87 | 89 | | | | 89 | |
| Net salary | 9 479 | | | | | 11 230 | Salary scale effective 1 July 2001, level 4, step 6 (midpoint), at United Nations latest operational exchange rate. |
| Common staff costs | 3 691 | | | | | 3 690 | |
| Staff assessment | 1 232 | | | | | 2 134 | |
| **11. Travel costs for civilian personnel** | | | | | | | |
| Travel of Force Commander | 7 000 | | | | | 17 000 | One additional trip added. |
| Chief Administrative Officer and other personnel to New York | 25 000 | | | | | 25 000 | |
| Mission staff travel within mission area | 22 000 | | | | | 22 000 | |
| Office of Internal Oversight Services | 20 000 | | | | | 20 000 | |
| Headquarters air safety officer travel to UNDOF | 2 000 | | | | | 2 000 | |
| Headquarters staff travel to UNDOF | | | | | | 11 000 | |

| Description | Previous submission | Average strength | Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Standard | Unit or daily | Monthly | Annual | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **12. Rental of premises** | | | | | | | |
| Austrian battalion position 27, building No. 1 | 1 560 | [a] | | | | 1 560 | |
| Austrian battalion position 27, building No. 2 | 436 | [a] | | | | 440 | |
| Sewage disposal place | 637 | [a] | | | | 637 | |
| Garbage disposal place | – | | [a] | | | – | |
| Garage in Tiberias | 9 000 | | [a] | | | 9 000 | |
| Electricity for rented premises at position 27 | 7 500 | | [a] | | | 8 500 | Based on past spending experience. |
| **13. Utilities** | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | 358 000 | | [a] | | | 338 000 | Based on past spending experience. |
| Water | 42 000 | | [a] | | | 42 000 | |
| **14. Vehicles** | | | | | | | |
| Civilian-pattern | 274 | 281 | | | | | Reclassified military and civilian vehicles. |
| Military-pattern | 116 | 109 | | | | | Reclassified military and civilian vehicles. |
| **15. Spare parts and repair and maintenance of vehicles** | | | | | | | |
| Civilian-pattern | 1 595 | | 6 000 | 945 | | | Based on past spending experience. |
| Military-pattern | 4 537 | | 6 000 | 4 537 | | | |
| Repair and refit of armoured personnel carriers | 110 000 | | | | | 110 000 | |
| Construction of 6 specialty flat racks | 30 000 | | | | | 30 000 | |
| **16. Petrol, oil and lubricants[b]** | | | | | | | |
| Diesel | | | | | | | |
| Camp Ziouani | 0.290 | | [a] | 0.290 | | | |
| Camp Faouar | 0.150 | | [a] | 0.150 | | | |
| Filling stations | 0.306 | | [a] | 0.306 | | | |
| Transport workshop | 0.150 | | [a] | 0.150 | | | |
| Benzine | | | | | | | |
| Camp Ziouani | 0.300 | | [a] | 0.300 | | | |
| Camp Faouar | 0.400 | | [a] | 0.400 | | | |
| Filling stations | 0.250 | | [a] | 0.250 | | | |

| Description | Previous submission | Average strength | Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Standard | Unit or daily | Monthly | Annual | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **17. Vehicle insurance** | | | | | | | |
| General purpose | 490 | 376 | | | | 413 | Worldwide insurance plan to cover 376 primary-pattern vehicles. |
| Armoured personnel carriers | 286 | 13 | | | | 287 | Worldwide insurance plan to cover 13 military-pattern vehicles. |
| **18. Commercial communications** | | | | | | | |
| Commercial telex/telegram | 12 000 | | * | | | 12 000 | |
| Pouch | 12 000 | | * | | | 12 000 | |
| Satellite transponder | 94 000 | | * | | | 112 000 | Increased lease cost. |
| Official post-box rental | 5 000 | | * | | | 5 000 | |
| Brindisi leased line | 8 000 | | * | | | 8 000 | |
| Official telephone calls and line rental in mission area | 38 500 | | * | | | 38 500 | |
| PABX service support | 5 000 | | | | | 5 000 | |
| Softech ringmaster 2000 | 500 | | | | | 500 | |
| Rights to use United Nations Headquarters lines at $200 per month per line | 19 200 | | | | | 19 200 | |
| **19. Miscellaneous services** | | | | | | | |
| Audit services | 55 700 | | | | | 54 800 | |
| Contractual services | | | | | | | |
| Barber services | 18 060 | | * | | | 18 060 | |
| Tailoring services | 37 872 | | * | | | 37 872 | |
| Laundry services | 67 932 | | * | | | 67 932 | |
| Garbage removal/hazardous materials disposal | 87 120 | | * | | | 87 120 | |
| Labour contract | 53 400 | | * | | | 53 400 | |
| Contractual services of engineer and skilled workers | | | * | | | 100 000 | To assist in upgrading of accommodations. |
| Medical treatment and services | 77 000 | | * | | | 76 900 | Downward adjustment based on past spending experience. |
| Official hospitality | 5 000 | | * | | | 5 000 | |
| Miscellaneous other services | 77 900 | | * | | | 77 900 | |
| **20. Miscellaneous supplies** | | | | | | | |
| Stationery and office supplies | 110 000 | | 209 520 | | | 110 000 | |
| Medical supplies | 112 000 | | 391 104 | | | 70 200 | One self-sustained battalion budgeted. |

| Description | Previous submission | Average strength | Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Standard | Unit or daily | Monthly | Annual | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sanitation and cleaning materials | 80 000 | | 69 840 | | | 103 700 | Based on past expenditure experience and taking into consideration one self-sustained battalion. |
| Subscriptions | 2 200 | | * | | | 2 200 | |
| Uniform items, flags and decals | 40 000 | | | | | 26 900 | Based on past expenditure experience. |
| Field defence stores | 30 000 | | * | | | 29 600 | Based on past expenditure experience. |
| Quartermaster and general stores | 500 000 | | * | | | 460 100 | Based on past expenditure experience and taking into consideration one self-sustained battalion. |
| **21. Training programmes** | 145 400 | | | | | 149 000 | |
| Technical training courses at: | | | | | | | |
| (a) United Nations Logistics Base | | | | | | | |
| Communication | 28 050 | | | | | 30 320 | Four courses for 8 staff members. |
| Diesel engine | 14 597 | | | | | 7 580 | One course for 2 staff members. |
| Electronic data processing/ finance | 67 320 | | | | | 64 500 | Nine courses for 17 staff members. |
| (b) Progen/Sun systems training | 2 805 | | | | | – | Included above. |
| (c) Cyprus: management courses | 3 728 | | | | | 8 800 | Four staff members. |
| (d) London: | | | | | | | |
| Digital microwave system | 6 330 | | | | | 3 470 | Two courses for 2 staff members. |
| Vehicle manufacturer's training | 6 330 | | | | | | |
| (e) Lebanon: electronic data-processing courses | 9 400 | | | | | 7 050 | Three courses for 6 staff members. |
| (f) Israel: fibre-optic technology | 6 840 | | | | | 2 280 | One course for 1 staff member. |
| (g) Syrian Arab Republic: drafting skills and miscellaneous courses | | | | | | 10 000 | In-house training for 25 staff members. |

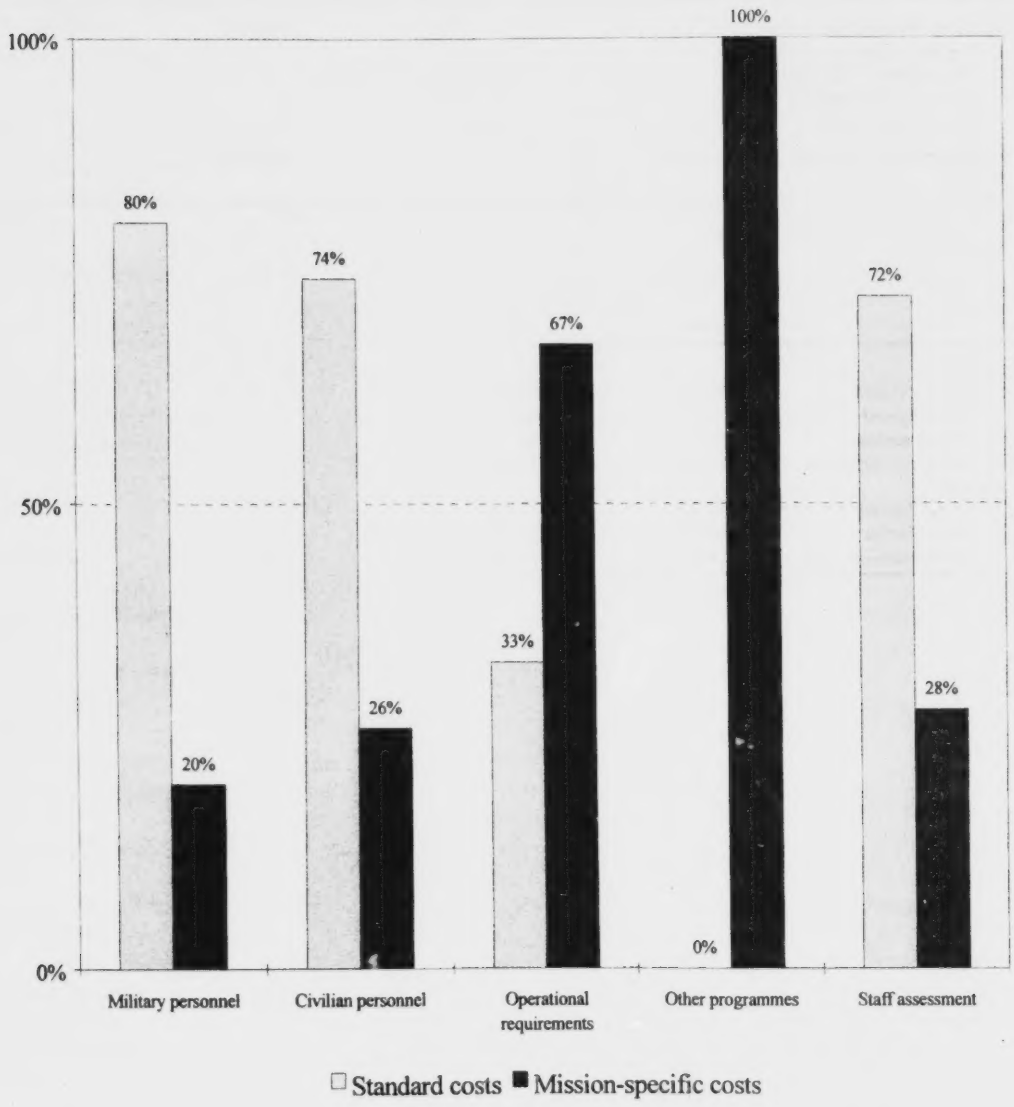
| Description | Previous submission | Average strength | Proposed cost estimates (United States dollars) Standard | Unit or daily | Monthly | Annual | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (h) Field Administration and Logistics Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations: personnel, finance and budget | | | | | | 15 000 | |
| **22. Commercial freight and cartage** | 185 000 | | [a] | | | 185 000 | |

[a] No standard cost exists for this item.

[b] Explanation:

| | Unit cost | Estimated requirement (litres) |
|---|---|---|
| Diesel | | |
| Camp Ziouani | $0.29 | 374 929 |
| Camp Faouar | $0.15 | 2 092 820 |
| Filling stations | $0.31 | 143 000 |
| Transport workshop | $0.15 | 12 000 |
| Benzine | | |
| Camp Ziouani | $0.30 | 39 600 |
| Camp Faouar | $0.40 | 231 645 |
| Filling stations | $0.25 | 40 307 |

## B. Distribution of resources by budgetary cost parameters: standard and mission-specific costs



## C. Non-recurrent requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) = (2) + (3) | (5) | (6) = (4)x(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current inventory as at 30 June 2001[a] | Proposed units | | | | |
| | | Replacement | Additional | Total | Unit cost[b] | Total cost |
| I. Premises and accommodation | | | | | | |
| (a) Rental of premises | - | | | | | - |
| (b) Alteration and renovation of premises | - | | | | | |
| (c) Maintenance supplies | - | | | | | |
| (d) Maintenance services | - | | | | | |
| (e) Utilities | - | | | | | |
| (f) Accommodations: | | | | | | |
| Containerized accommodations | 4 | | | | | |
| Containerized kitchens | 2 | | | | | |
| Prefabricated ablution units | 1 | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous prefabricated items | 12 | | | | | |
| Prefabricated softwalls | 6 | | | | | |
| (g) Prefabricated buildings: | | | | | | |
| Containerized ablution units | 4 | | | | | |
| Containerized accommodations | 16 | | | | | |
| Prefabricated accommodation buildings | 72 | | | | | |
| Prefabricated kitchen buildings | 7 | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous prefabricated items | 8 | | | | | |
| Prefabricated softwalls | 1 | | | | | |
| (h) Refrigerated containers | 5 | | | | | - |
| (i) Sea containers | 57 | | | | | |
| **Subtotal** | **195** | - | - | - | | - |
| (j) Construction of premises | | | | | | |
| *Austrian battalion* | | | | | | 390 000 |
| Construct buildings at Camp Faouar: building No. 146, 24-person ($113,000); building No. 141, headquarters offices ($179,000); shelter No. 2, 16-person ($20,000); shelter No. 5, 8-person ($15,000); shelter No. 6, 13-person ($20,000); shelter No. 8, 16-person ($28,000); shelter No. 9, 6-person ($15,000). | | | | | | |
| *Logistics battalion (Canadian/Japanese)* | | | | | | 1 102 200 |
| Upgrade power distribution ($120,000); replace fuel tanks ($40,000); fence and roof hazardous materials compound ($25,000); replace trailer ($27,200); replace junior ranks' quarters ($550,000); install 2 observation posts ($10,000); upgrade water line, Camp | | | | | | |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) = (2) + (3) | (5) | (6) = (4)x(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current inventory as at 30 June 2001[a] | Proposed units | | | | |
| | | Replacement | Additional | Total | Unit cost[b] | Total cost |
| Ziouani ($50,000); repair building No. 116, Camp Ziouani ($50,000); upgrade sewer line ($70,000); replace Japanese contingent's shelter ($120,000); replace various roofs (40,000) | | | | | | |
| *Polish battalion* | | | | | | 1 273 000 |
| Construct new accommodation, 140-person, Camp Ziouani ($500,000); construct container accommodations, positions 62, 69, 85, area of operations ($216,000); construct container ablutions at battalion positions ($30,000); construct kitchens, positions 62, 69, 85 ($150,000); construct battery buildings, positions 60, 80 ($60,000) and positions 69, 85 ($25,000); construct new shelters, positions 60, 80 ($80,000); construct water towers, positions 62, 69, 85 ($12,000); renovate and extend kitchen, Camp Ziouani ($110,000); construct utility grids, positions 60, 62, 68, 69, 80, 85 ($70,000); construct sewage disposal systems, positions 62, 69, 85 ($20,000) | | | | | | |
| *Headquarters projects* | | | | | | 739 800 |
| Infrastructure improvements, headquarters: | | | | | | |
| Austrian battalion: position 37 ($30,000); position 27 ($70,000); position 31 ($50,000); position 25 ($50,000); position 10 ($50,000). Polish battalion: position 60 ($10,000); position 62 ($50,000); position 69 ($50,000); position 80 ($25,000); position 85 ($50,000). Upgrade roads in the area of operations: Austrian battalion area ($12,500); Polish battalion area ($12,500). Camp Faouar: upgrade electrical distribution ($100,000); upgrade filtration and disinfecting system ($15,000); construct 2 new steel roofs, buildings 30 and 31 ($60,000); replace top floor roof of pentagon ($30,000); construct headquarters communications offices ($20,500); replace various transit quarters with flat-pack/ablution trailers ($29,300); replace filtration and disinfecting system for 4 water wells ($25,000). | | | | | | |
| **Subtotal** | | | | | | **3 505 000** |
| **Total, line 1** | | | | | | **3 505 000** |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) = (2) + (3) | (5) | (6) = (4)x(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current inventory as at 30 June 2001[a] | Proposed units | | | | |
| | | Replacement | Additional | Total | Unit cost[b] | Total cost |
| 2. Infrastructure repairs | | | | | | - |
| 3. Transport operations | | | | | | |
| (a) Purchase of vehicles | | | | | | |
| Armoured personnel carrier, tracked[c] | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Armoured personnel carrier, wheeled[c] | 8 | - | 23 | - | - | - |
| Bulldozer | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 260 000 | 260 000 |
| Jeep, 4 x 4 | 145 | 10 | - | 10 | 14 500 | 145 000 |
| Mini-bus | 41 | 4 | - | 4 | 12 750 | 51 000 |
| Over-snow vehicle | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 220 000 | 220 000 |
| Truck, cargo, medium, 4 x 4, 8 ton | 28 | 2 | - | 2 | 75 000 | 150 000 |
| Truck, recovery, 8 ton | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 82 000 | 82 000 |
| Truck, recovery, 16 ton | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 150 000 | 150 000 |
| Truck, refrigerator | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 80 000 | 80 000 |
| **Subtotal** | **239** | **23** | **23** | **46** | | **1 138 000** |
| Freight at 15 per cent | | | | | | 170 700 |
| **Subtotal** | **239** | **23** | **23** | **46** | | **1 308 700** |
| Provided through surplus stock | | | | | | - |
| **Subtotal, line 3 (a)** | **239** | **23** | **23** | **46** | | **1 308 700** |
| (b) Rental of vehicles | | | | | | - |
| (c) Workshop equipment | | | | | | - |
| Civilian vehicle workshop | | | | | | 34 500 |
| Military vehicle workshop | | | | | | 25 500 |
| **Subtotal, line 3 (c)** | | | | | | **60 000** |
| **Total, line 3** | **239** | **23** | **23** | **46** | | **1 368 700** |
| 4. Air operations | | | | | | - |
| 5. Naval operations | | | | | | - |
| 6. Communications | | | | | | |
| (a) Complementary communications | | | | | | |
| Communications equipment | | | | | | |
| VHF equipment | | | | | | |
| Base station radios | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 000 | 1 000 |
| Digital microwave link | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 50 000 | 150 000 |
| Handy-talkie, general | 194 | 28 | 287 | 315 | 400 | 126 000 |
| Mobile sets | 233 | 33 | 40 | 73 | 500 | 36 500 |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) = (2) + (3) | (5) | (6) = (4)x(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current inventory as at 30 June 2001[a] | Proposed units | | | | |
| | | Replacement | Additional | Total | Unit cost[b] | Total cost |
| Omni-directional antenna | 270 | 39 | - | 39 | 400 | 15 600 |
| Repeaters | 19 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 500 | 22 500 |
| Satellite equipment | | | | | | |
| Global positioning system receivers | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 500 | 1 000 |
| INMARSAT mini-M terminal | 9 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 000 | 3 000 |
| Telephone equipment | | | | | | |
| 2-channel rural digital telephone links | 39 | 6 | - | 6 | 12 000 | 72 000 |
| GSM phones | 15 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 300 | 3 600 |
| Telephone exchange, medium | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 90 000 | 90 000 |
| Telephone exchange, small | 12 | 2 | - | 2 | 25 000 | 50 000 |
| Miscellaneous equipment | | | | | | |
| Battery charger | 90 | 13 | - | 13 | 150 | 1 950 |
| Communications shelter | 5 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 10 000 | 70 000 |
| DC-AC inverter | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 500 | 2 500 |
| DC-DC inverter | 16 | 2 | - | 2 | 400 | 800 |
| Field telephones, military | 100 | 40 | - | 40 | 650 | 26 000 |
| Rohn tower | 31 | 4 | - | 4 | 4 500 | 18 000 |
| Shipping container | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 750 | 5 500 |
| UPS, 10 kVA | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 000 | 4 000 |
| UPS, 5 kVA | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 500 | 7 500 |
| Military-pattern radio equipment | | | | | | |
| Antenna, RS1729 | 10 | 1 | - | 1 | 500 | 500 |
| Antenna base, MT-68 | 28 | 10 | - | 10 | 82 | 815 |
| Antenna set, RC292 | 28 | 5 | - | 5 | 1 375 | 6 875 |
| Antenna set sticks, RC292 | 28 | 13 | - | 13 | 168 | 2 184 |
| Back-up military radio system | - | - | 46 | 46 | 4 200 | 193 200 |
| Battery chargers 7725 | 40 | 25 | - | 25 | 115 | 2 875 |
| Battery chargers BB588/U | 13 | 3 | - | 3 | 750 | 2 250 |
| Complete antenna, SHG118FQ | 10 | 4 | - | 4 | 250 | 1 000 |
| Intercom set with parts for vehicles | - | - | 36 | 36 | 10 560 | 380 160 |
| Loudspeaker, model LSA 100T | 43 | 25 | - | 25 | 25 | 625 |
| Military radio, PRC126 | 57 | 5 | - | 5 | 4 311 | 21 555 |
| Military radio, PRC77 | 202 | 20 | - | 20 | 1 535 | 30 700 |
| Military switchboard | 38 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 000 | 4 000 |
| **Subtotal, line 6 (a)** | **1 560** | **293** | **435** | **728** | | **1 354 189** |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) = (2) + (3) | (5) | (6) = (4)x(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current inventory as at 30 June 2001[a] | Proposed units | | | | |
| | | Replacement | Additional | Total | Unit cost[b] | Total cost |
| (b) Workshop equipment | | | | | | |
| Civilian communications workshop | | | | | | 32 000 |
| Military communications workshop | | | | | | 15 425 |
| **Subtotal, line 6 (b)** | | | | | | **47 425** |
| **Total, line 6** | **1 560** | **293** | **435** | **728** | | **1 401 614** |
| 7. Other equipment | | | | | | |
| (a) Office furniture | | | | | | |
| Bookshelf | 24 | 12 | - | 12 | 75 | 900 |
| Chair, rotary, high back | 29 | 7 | - | 7 | 150 | 1 050 |
| Chair, rotary, with arms | 324 | 35 | - | 35 | 65 | 2 275 |
| Chair, visitor | 224 | 4 | - | 4 | 40 | 160 |
| Chair, visitor, padded, with arms | 13 | 3 | - | 3 | 50 | 150 |
| Coffee table sets | 15 | 3 | - | 3 | 100 | 300 |
| Computer desk | 155 | 8 | - | 8 | 50 | 400 |
| Desk, double pedestal | 19 | 15 | - | 15 | 175 | 2 625 |
| Desk, single pedestal | 111 | 7 | - | 7 | 120 | 840 |
| Display shelf for Force Commander | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 150 | 150 |
| Filing cabinet, 2-drawer | 76 | 16 | - | 16 | 125 | 2 000 |
| Filing cabinet, 4-drawer | 228 | 10 | - | 10 | 150 | 1 500 |
| Locker, metal | 221 | 2 | - | 2 | 150 | 300 |
| Map storage drawers | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 300 | 300 |
| Pigeonholes | 9 | 1 | - | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| Shelving units | 56 | 5 | - | 5 | 100 | 500 |
| **Subtotal, line 7 (a)** | **1 509** | **130** | **-** | **130** | | **13 500** |
| (b) Office equipment | | | | | | |
| Copier, low-volume | 18 | 3 | - | 3 | 3 000 | 9 000 |
| Copier, medium-volume | 13 | 4 | | 4 | 10 000 | 40 000 |
| Fax machine | 47 | 7 | - | 7 | 1 500 | 10 500 |
| **Subtotal, line 7 (b)** | **78** | **14** | **-** | **14** | | **59 500** |
| **Total, line 7** | **1 587** | **144** | **-** | **144** | | **73 000** |
| 8. Electronic data-processing equipment | | | | | | |
| (a) Equipment | | | | | | |
| Cisco wireless local area network | - | - | 1 | 1 | 20 000 | 20 000 |
| Cisco work group fibre-optic switches | - | - | 14 | 14 | 4 000 | 56 000 |
| Compaq server remote-control switches | - | - | 4 | 4 | 2 000 | 8 000 |
| Desktop, Pentium | 258 | 45 | - | 45 | 1 500 | 67 500 |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) = (2) + (3) | (5) | (6) = (4)x(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current inventory as at 30 June 2001[a] | Proposed units | | | | |
| | | Replacement | Additional | Total | Unit cost[b] | Total cost |
| Fibre channel storage area network | - | - | 1 | 1 | 125 000 | 125 000 |
| HP digital sender | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 000 | 16 000 |
| HP LaserJet colour printers | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 500 | 4 500 |
| HP optical disk storage device | - | - | 1 | 1 | 16 000 | 16 000 |
| InFocus computer projector | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 6 000 | 6 000 |
| Intel computer camera | - | - | 10 | 10 | 100 | 1 000 |
| Internal/external modems (servers) | - | - | 6 | 6 | 275 | 1 650 |
| Scanners | 5 | - | 7 | 7 | 5 000 | 35 000 |
| Server | 14 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 30 690 | 92 070 |
| **Subtotal, line 8 (a)** | **283** | **47** | **51** | **98** | | **448 720** |
| (b) Software acquisition | | | | | | |
| Lotus Notes maintenance and support | - | - | 258 | 258 | 125 | 32 250 |
| Wide-area network (WAN) support software | - | - | 258 | 258 | 80 | 20 640 |
| Field mission logistics system software support and maintenance | - | - | 258 | 258 | 40 | 10 320 |
| Microsoft desktop software | - | - | 258 | 258 | 100 | 25 800 |
| Cisco 3000 series support | - | - | 2 | 2 | 500 | 1 000 |
| WAN service support — Cisco (per year) | - | - | 1 | 1 | 5 000 | 5 000 |
| Mission-critical software | - | - | 258 | 258 | 40 | 10 320 |
| MS 2000 X/P licences | - | - | - | - | 12 500 | 12 500 |
| Internet surf control super scout licence | - | - | - | - | 7 000 | 7 000 |
| Norton anti-virus corporate edition | - | - | - | - | 4 000 | 4 000 |
| Microsoft SQL server | - | - | - | - | 3 500 | 3 500 |
| MS Windows 2000 advanced server licence | - | - | - | - | 3 000 | 3 000 |
| VSI electronic fax distribution | - | - | - | - | 7 000 | 7 000 |
| Veritas back-up system for MS 2000 | - | - | - | - | 10 000 | 10 000 |
| Computer learning software | - | - | - | - | 3 000 | 3 000 |
| Reolix incoming fax software support | - | - | - | - | 2 000 | 2 000 |
| NSI software for digital senders | - | - | - | - | 2 000 | 2 000 |
| Sun finance systems licence renewal | - | - | - | - | 3 835 | 3 835 |
| Progen payroll systems licence | - | - | - | - | 2 540 | 2 540 |
| Lease-line/Internet access charges | - | - | - | - | 2 700 | 2 700 |
| **Subtotal, line 8 (b)** | - | - | - | - | - | **168 405** |
| (c) Generator set | | | | | | |
| Heavy-duty, 150-1500 kVA | 10 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Intermediate-duty, 10-50 kVA | 95 | - | 18 | 18 | 6 858 | 123 444 |
| Medium-duty, 50-150 kVA | 17 | - | 2 | 2 | 8 470 | 16 940 |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) =(2)+(3) | (5) | (6) =(4)x(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current inventory as at 30 June 2001[a] | Proposed units | | | | |
| | | Replacement | Additional | Total | Unit cost[b] | Total cost |
| Light-duty, up to 10 kVA | 10 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Subtotal, line 8 (c)** | **132** | **-** | **20** | **20** | | **140 384** |
| (d) Observation equipment | | | | | | |
| Binoculars, hand-held (various) | 214 | 51 | - | 51 | 250 | 12 750 |
| Night observation devices | | | | | | |
| Short-range | 77 | 6 | - | 6 | 2 500 | 15 000 |
| Long-range | 57 | 13 | - | 13 | 8 000 | 104 000 |
| Searchlights, handheld | 38 | 10 | - | 10 | 100 | 1 000 |
| Global positioning system/hand-held | 9 | - | 35 | 35 | 180 | 6 300 |
| Thermal imaging system | - | - | 2 | 2 | 72 000 | 144 000 |
| **Subtotal, line 8 (d)** | **395** | **80** | **37** | **117** | | **283 050** |
| (e) Medical and dental equipment | | | | | | 44 000 |
| (f) Accommodation equipment | | | | | | 106 000 |
| (g) Miscellaneous equipment | | | | | | 122 000 |
| **Total line 8** | **810** | **127** | **108** | **235** | | **1 312 559** |
| **Total** | **4 196** | **587** | **566** | **1 153** | | **7 660 873** |

[a] As contained in the mission's expenditure report as at 30 June 2001.
[b] As reflected in the standard cost manual.
[c] To be transferred from other peacekeeping missions.

# Annex III

## Implementation of previous recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

| *Request (A/55/874 Add.1)* | *Response* |
|---|---|
| In the opinion of the Committee, the process of identification of accommodation needs has been unduly ad hoc; a procedure should be put into place to review the state of accommodations on a systematic and regular basis (para. 17). | With the assistance of an independent engineering assessment team from UNIFIL in May 2001, UNDOF undertook a comprehensive review of its facilities and support structure and developed the master plan for the recapitalization of the ageing UNDOF infrastructure, as mentioned in the present report. |
| The Committee was informed that the major "customer" of the Procurement Section was the Logistics Branch, which was staffed by military personnel and reported to the Force Commander. Procurement, on the other hand, was staffed by civilian personnel and was under the Chief Administrative Officer. Thus, a large portion of the UNDOF purchase requests were made by military personnel. The disadvantage in such an arrangement is that military personnel serve in the mission for only six months, and therefore do not have time to become familiar with United Nations procurement policies and procedures. The Committee concurs with the opinion of the Chief Administrative Officer that the Logistics Branch should either be integrated into the civil component of UNDOF or that the Force should be restructured so that the Logistics Branch reports directly to the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer. In the view of the Advisory Committee, the current logistics arrangements in UNDOF militate against proper procurement planning. This issue should be addressed as a matter of urgency in this mission and in the context of all the peacekeeping operations, with a view to introducing new arrangements (para. 21). | The UNDOF administration brought this issue to the attention of the UNDOF Force Commander with a view to introducing new arrangements that would be acceptable to the Advisory Committee and the Fifth Committee. As regards the preparation of a procurement plan, the mission had developed a draft plan and would formalize the policy on this issue with a finalized procurement plan to be available for the budget period 2002/03, upon approval of the cost estimates.<br><br>As regards the issue concerning the Logistics Branch, the mission would like to inform the Advisory Committee that, under the direction of the Force Commander, the initial integration of some of the military and civilian components of the Force headquarters began in late November 2001 as part of the Force's modernization programme. One of the arrangements is that the Chief Logistics Officer now reports for operational matters to the Chief of Staff and to the Chief Administrative Officer for administrative matters.<br><br>It is anticipated that with the start of integration in some areas, the disadvantage referred to by the Committee will eventually be overcome. |

| *Request (A 55 874 Add 1)* | *Response* |
|---|---|
| With regard to training programmes, the Committee notes from the budget report that it is proposed that 40 staff members attend such programmes (A/55/778, annex II.A, item 20). The Committee was informed that the previous budget submission had provided for 18 staff members to attend training programmes. Thus, in a two-year period, 58 staff members are to have been trained. The Committee points out that the number of people attending training programmes is quite high in comparison to the number of established posts (38 international staff and 89 local staff). In this connection, the Advisory Committee cautions that training programmes should be carefully identified to meet the needs of the mission. Furthermore, as the Committee has mentioned in other reports (e.g., A/54/841, para. 39), care should be taken, in selecting personnel for training, to confirm the staff member's future availability for mission service (para. 22). | UNDOF advised that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations had promulgated the addition of some courses for the 2001/02 budget period. Of the 40 staff members who would take part in the training programmes, some would attend more than one training course during the year. For example, for some information technology courses, it is required that the staff member attend the different levels of a given course.<br><br>The international staff nominated for training courses in the communications/information technology fields are identified by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The movement and rotation of Field Service staff is controlled by the Field Administration and Logistics Division and as such UNDOF is unable to confirm the staff member's future availability for mission service. |

During the meetings held on 22 and 23 February 1996 on the financing of UNDOF and UNIFIL, the Advisory Committee had requested that information be provided on the estimated cost to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization of direct support to UNDOF and UNIFIL. Since then, the Secretariat has been providing such information on a regular basis. The table below provides the requisite information for the biennium 2002-2003.

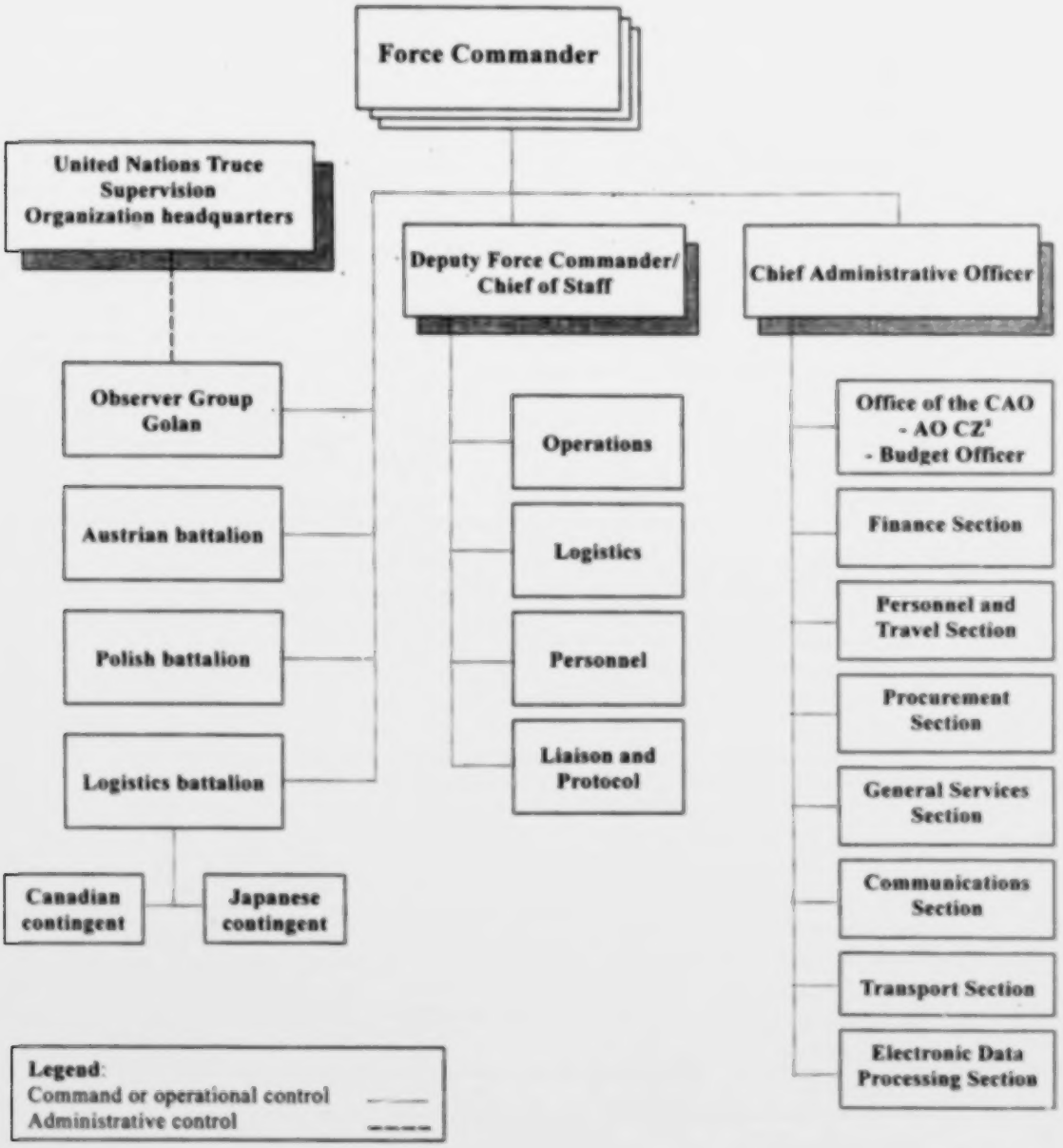
**United Nations Truce Supervision Organization: estimates of direct support provided to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2003**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

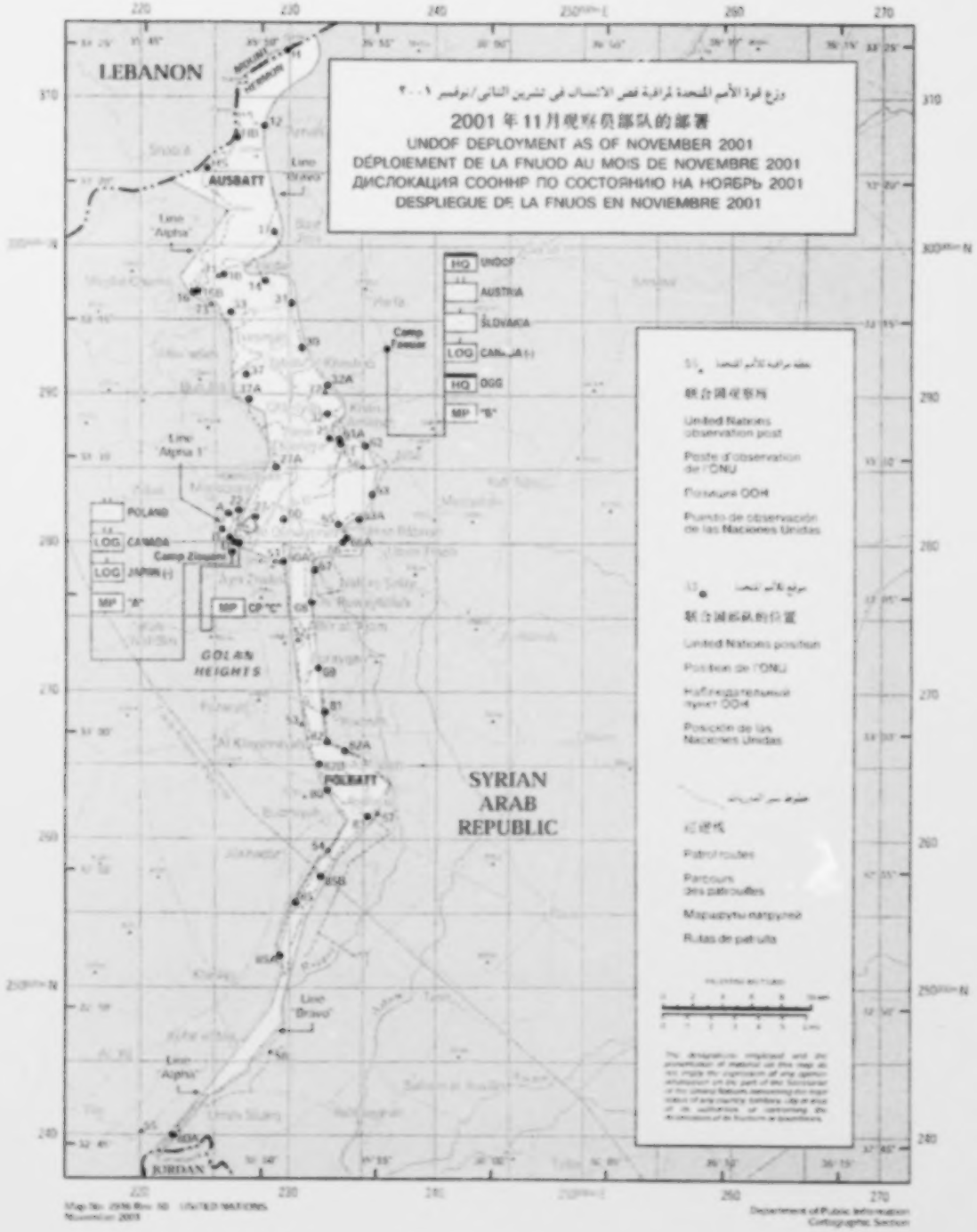
| | |
|---|---|
| Posts | 1 844.7 |
| Other staff costs | 5 345.3 |
| Travel | 1 171.0 |
| General operating expenses | 344.1 |
| Supplies and material | 264.9 |
| Equipment | 19.2 |
| **Total** | **8 989.2** |

## Annex IV

### Organization chart




[a] Administrative Officer, Camp Ziouani.


LEBANON
AUSBATT
Line "Alpha"
Line "Bravo"
Line "Alpha 1"
Camp Faouar
HQ UNDOF
AUSTRIA
SLOVAKIA
LOG CANADA (-)
HQ OGG
MP "B"
POLAND
LOG CANADA
Camp Ziouani
LOG JAPAN (-)
MP "A"
MP CP "C"
GOLAN HEIGHTS
POLBATT
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
JORDAN
United Nations observation post
Poste d'observation de l'ONU
Position of the United Nations
Puesto de observación de las Naciones Unidas
United Nations position
Position de l'ONU
Position de las Naciones Unidas
Patrol routes
Parcours des patrouilles
Маршруты патрулей
Rutas de patrulla
Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

United Nations A/56/833

General Assembly

Distr.: General
25 February 2002

Original: English

**Fifty-sixth session**
Agenda item 141
**Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone**

# Financial performance report of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

The present report contains the financial performance report of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. The General Assembly, in its resolution 54/241 B of 15 June 2000, appropriated the amount of $504,399,051 gross ($496,545,461 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. Subsequently, in its resolution 55/251 A of 12 April 2001, the Assembly appropriated the additional amount of $73,273,600 gross ($73,784,400 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the same period. The total resources provided by the Assembly for the operation and maintenance of UNAMSIL for the financial period 2000-2001 amounted to $577,672,651 gross ($570,329,861 net), exclusive of voluntary contributions in kind of $1,350,133.

Expenditures for the period totalled $520,734,300 gross ($513,198,900 net), resulting in an unencumbered balance of $56,938,351 gross ($57,130,961 net).

The unencumbered balance was attributable principally to the delayed deployment of military and civilian personnel and the repatriation of the contingents from two major troop-contributing countries. There were reduced requirements for rations, in particular bottled water, resulting from the installation of water purification systems throughout the Mission's field of operations, thereby representing an alternative source of supplying the Mission with clean drinking water. Another significant contributing factor to the unencumbered balance was the delay in procurement of equipment, which was not completed prior to the closure of the Mission's financial accounts for the period.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the Mission is set out in paragraph 22 of the present report.

02-26235 (E) 220302

# Contents


| | | *Paragraphs* | *Page* |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Introduction | 1–9 | 3 |
| II. | Implementation of the budget | 10–18 | 4 |
| III. | Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 | 19–21 | 7 |
| IV. | Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session | 22 | 9 |
| Annexes | | | |
| I. | Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001: summary statement | | 10 |
| II. | Supplementary information on significant variances | | 12 |
| III. | Planned and actual deployment of military and civilian personnel for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 | | 21 |
| IV. | Apportionment and expenditure for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 | | 23 |

# I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) was established by the Security Council by its resolution 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999 for an initial period of six months. The mandate entrusted to the Mission has since been extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1370 (2001) of 18 September 2001, in which the Council extended the mandate for a period of six months, from 1 October 2001 to 31 March 2002.

2. The initial budget proposed for UNAMSIL for the financial period 2000/01 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 April 2000 on the financing of the Mission (A/54/820) and amounted to $476,726,400 gross ($472,965,600 net). Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, this initial provision of resources was in respect of the deployment of 11,100 military personnel, including 260 military observers, as well as 60 civilian police advisers supported by a civilian staffing establishment comprised of 245 international and 306 local staff as well as 79 United Nations Volunteers.

3. Subsequently, the General Assembly, in its resolution 54/241 B of 15 June 2000, inter alia, appropriated and assessed the amount of $504,399,051 gross ($496,545,461 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of the amount of $23,931,281 gross ($20,250,873 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $3,741,370 gross ($3,328,988 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base (UNLB) at Brindisi.

4. In the light of the deterioration of the security situation throughout Sierra Leone in May and June 2000, the Security Council, in its resolution 1299 (2000) of 19 May 2000, expanded the military component of UNAMSIL to a maximum strength of 13,000 personnel, including 260 military observers, in order to reinforce rapidly the military component of the Mission.

5. In this connection, the Controller, in a letter dated 15 June 2000 addressed to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, informed the Advisory Committee of the decision of the Security Council to expand the military component of the Mission to 13,000 personnel and that the Secretary-General, in a report dated 19 May 2000 (S/2000/455), had recommended a further expansion in the military strength of the Mission to a force of 16,500 military personnel. In the wake of these developments, the Controller, in his letter of 15 June 2000, informed the Advisory Committee, inter alia, that the additional resource requirements for UNAMSIL for the financial period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 could be absorbed within the resources already approved by the General Assembly for the Mission for the period 2000/01, pending submission of a detailed revised budget to the Advisory Committee during the main part of the fifty-fifth session of the Assembly. In its letter dated 16 June 2000 from its Chairman addressed to the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee noted the expressed intentions of the Controller.

6. The revised budget of UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 was contained in the report of the Secretary-General dated 26 February 2001 (A/55/805 and Corr.1), and amounted to $561,996,400 gross ($558,128,000 net), exclusive of the support account for peacekeeping operations and UNLB, as well as voluntary contributions in kind. This represented an increase of $85,270,000 gross ($85,162,400 net) over the initial level of resources approved for the Mission. The

resources reflected the deployment of 1,900 additional contingent personnel and 448 civilian personnel (140 international and 295 local staff, along with 13 United Nations Volunteers). With the proposed additional personnel deployment, the Mission strength then totalled 13,000 military personnel, including 260 military observers, 60 civilian police advisers supported by a 1,078 civilian personnel establishment.

7. Subsequently, in its resolution 55/251 A of 12 April 2001, the General Assembly appropriated the additional amount of $73,273,600 gross ($73,784,400 net) for the Mission but approved the assessment of the additional amount of $36,636,800 gross ($36,892,200 net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. The additional appropriation and assessment by the Assembly resulted in an unassessed balance of $36,636,800 gross ($36,892,200 net) for the period.

8. The total appropriation granted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 54/241 B and 55/251 A for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 amounted to $577,672,651 gross ($570,329,861 net). However, under the terms of these same resolutions, the approved assessment amounted to $541,035,851 gross ($533,437,661 net), resulting in the unassessed balance of $36,636,800 gross ($36,892,200 net) (see table 4 below).

9. The Security Council, in its resolution 1346 (2001) of 30 March 2001, further expanded the military component of the Mission to a strength of 17,500 military personnel, including 260 military observers. However, attempts to determine accurately the additional resources that might be required to maintain the Mission at its expanded strength proved difficult owing to a number of events that took place simultaneously. Such events were the repatriation of the contingents from two major troop-contributing countries, the Mission consolidating its positions in the areas of its deployment while at the same time efforts were under way to conclude agreements with new troop contributors in order to replace repatriating troops. However, within the level of resources approved by the General Assembly for the maintenance of the Mission for the financial period 2000/01, funds were redeployed in order to accommodate the cost for the air and surface transportation of incoming troops and contingent-owned equipment.

## II. Implementation of the budget

10. Information on the operation of the Mission and the situation on the ground during the period under review is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council dated 24 August 2000 (S/2000/832), 31 October 2000 (S/2000/1055), 15 December 2000 (S/2000/1199), 14 March 2001 (S/2001/228) and 25 June 2001 (S/2001/627). Additional information is also contained in the report of the Security Council Mission to Sierra Leone dated 16 October 2000 (S/2000/992).

11. Following the outbreak of hostilities in May and June 2000, the reporting period was marked by the significant expansion in the scope and operation of the Mission. The military component of the Mission, which was expanded in mid-May 2000 from a strength of 11,100 to 13,000 personnel, including 260 military observers based on Security Council resolution 1299 (2000), was further expanded in March 2001 from a strength of 13,000 to 17,500 military personnel by the Security Council in its resolution 1346 (2001). Consequentially, the authorized civilian staffing establishment required to support the military component of the

Mission as well as 60 civilian police advisers was increased from a staffing level of 630 personnel at the beginning of the period to 1,048 personnel by April 2001. However, the deployment of military and civilian personnel was delayed considerably and the desired level of deployment was never achieved during the period, hampered first by the repatriation of contingents from two major troop-contributing countries and the emplacement of new troops and secondly by the inability of the Mission to deploy into the areas of Sierra Leone controlled by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) until April 2001, prior to which the Mission deployment was concentrated in the Freetown peninsular and its immediate environs. For the reporting period, the Mission experienced an average delayed deployment rate of 14 per cent with respect of its military component and a vacancy rate of 21 per cent for its civilian component.

12. During the period under review, the Mission underwent major changes in both its military and civilian administrative structures, as a direct consequence of its experience during the period of the outbreak of hostilities in May and June 2000. The military structure of the Mission was reorganized with appointments of a new Force Commander, a Deputy Force Commander and a Chief of Staff. At the same time, the civilian component of the Mission was strengthened with Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Operations and Management and Governance and Stabilization, respectively, both at the Assistant Secretary-General level. These appointments strengthened the cohesiveness and effectiveness of the overall political and military leadership of UNAMSIL, and support functions and general management of the Mission.

13. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General remained engaged in shuttle diplomacy in the subregion and facilitated ongoing peacekeeping talks inside Sierra Leone between the Government, RUF and the Economic Community of West African States. In addition, emphasis was placed on the disarmament and demobilization process, with the deployment of troops and civilians at key strategic locations. UNAMSIL, under the leadership of the Special Representative, remained vigilant in maintaining security in the country and acted as a deterrent to any threat posed by RUF by always being prepared to respond robustly to any hostile actions or threat of imminent and direct use of force. The Mission also assisted the Government in its efforts to extend State authority, to restore law and order and further to stabilize the country's situation progressively and provided protection for civilians threatened by physical violence. It also ensured freedom of movement, which facilitated the provision of humanitarian assistance.

14. Military contingents in UNAMSIL, with the exception of two units of the contingent from one troop contributor in respect of a sector headquarters and a level II medical facility, which were totally supported by the Mission, were all deployed under wet-lease and full self-sustainment system of management of contingent-owned equipment. Since its inception, UNAMSIL has encountered a host of problems because several contingents have been deficient in either major equipment or self-sustainment capability. This has resulted in the Mission having to provide equipment, goods and services to allow the units to operate effectively. However, the situation greatly improved towards the end of the review period.

15. The administration of the rations contract during the review period realized significant savings of some $18.3 million. This was attributable principally to the introduction of water treatment plants by contingents, under memorandum of

understanding and through letter-of-assist arrangements, representing an alternative source for the supply of clean drinking water to the Mission rather than the purchase of bottled water. Moreover, the delayed deployment of military contingents and the departure of the contingents from two major troop contributors further contributed to the underutilization of rations.

16. The Transport Section was able to establish a dispatch service that satisfactorily met all of the transport requirements of military headquarters staff and civilian personnel. This service level required additional drivers and dispatch personnel. The establishment of the main heavy and light vehicles repair and maintenance workshop in Freetown and Kenema resulted in high maintenance levels reflected in vehicle-off-road percentage rates in single digits. All policies and procedures associated with United Nations-owned vehicles use, repair and maintenance, and inventory control were established. The Communications and Information Technology Unit were able to keep abreast with the rapid expansion of the Mission in its provision of services to users. This was facilitated by the procurement of additional equipment such as satellite terminals, modems and multiplexers, desktop computers and fire servers, which enabled expansion of the main local area network at the Mission headquarters. Expansion of connectivity of a wide area network was developed, enabling connections to provide e-mail and Internet services to the provincial regions of the country. Plans to expand radio coverage throughout the country by installation of additional transmitters could not be implemented owing to the tense security situation and the inability to deploy into RUF-held areas until April 2001.

17. Despite the outbreak of hostilities in May and June 2000, which negatively impacted the operations of the Mission, particularly at the beginning of the reporting period, and the delayed deployment of military and civilian personnel, as well as other difficult conditions of operations, UNAMSIL has been firmly established in Sierra Leone and commenced deployment into the provincial regions of the country by the fourth quarter of the financial year.

18. Pursuant to paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 55/251 A, the safety and security of personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission remained a high priority. The breakdown of expenditures incurred for staff security is shown in table 1.

Table 1
**Expenditure for staff security**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

| *Item* | *Expenditure* |
|---|---|
| International security personnel | 798.4 |
| Local security personnel | 90.2 |
| Protective vehicles | 153.0 |
| Communications equipment | 28.0 |
| **Total** | **1 069.6** |

# III. Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

19. As indicated in table 2 below, from the total appropriation of $577,672,651 gross ($570,329,861 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, expenditure amounted to $520,734,300 gross ($513,198,900 net), inclusive of $248,487,100 in unliquidated obligations. The resulting unencumbered balance of $56,938,351 gross ($57,130,961 net) represents, in gross terms some 9.9 per cent of the amount appropriated. Annex I to the present report contains the financial performance information for the reporting period by budget line item, with supplementary information on significant variances presented in annex II. Annex III contains information on the planned and actual deployment of military and civilian personnel for the review period. Annex IV contains a chart showing apportionment and expenditure by main budget group.

Table 2
**Apportionment and expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

| *Category of expenditure* | *Apportionment* | *Expenditure*[a] | *Variance* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Military personnel | 359 587.6 | 329 817.6 | 29 770.0 |
| Civilian personnel | 39 540.8 | 35 625.2 | 3 915.6 |
| Operational requirements | 146 933.5 | 124 031.8 | 22 901.7 |
| Other programmes[b] | 688.1 | 144.4 | 543.7 |
| United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi | 3 329.0 | 3 329.0 | - |
| Support account for peacekeeping operations | 20 250.9 | 20 250.9 | - |
| Staff assessment | 7 342.8 | 7 535.4 | (192.6) |
| **Gross requirements** | **577 672.7** | **520 734.3** | **56 938.4** |
| Income from staff assessment | (7 342.8) | (7 535.4) | 192.6 |
| **Net requirements** | **570 329.9** | **513 198.9** | **57 131.0** |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) | 1 350.1 | 1 350.1 | - |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted) | - | - | - |
| **Total resources** | **579 022.8** | **522 084.4** | **56 938.4** |

[a] Includes an amount of $248,487,100 in unliquidated obligations.
[b] Excludes personnel.

20. Information on the deployment of military and civilian personnel during the reporting period is provided in table 3 and annex III.

Table 3
**Authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rates for military and civilian personnel for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001**

| *Personnel category* | *Authorized strength* | *Actual strength (average)*[a] | *Vacancy rate (percentage)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Military observers | | | |
| 1 July 2000-30 June 2001 | 260 | 245 | 6 |
| Military contingents | | | |
| 1 July 2000-31 March 2001 | 12 740 | 11 491 | 10 |
| 1 April-30 June 2001 | 17 240 | 12 272 | 29 |
| Civilian police | | | |
| 1 July 2000-30 June 2001 | 60 | 33 | 45 |
| International staff | | | |
| 1 July 2000-31 March 2001[b] | 245 | 217 | 11 |
| 1 April-30 June 2001[c] | 333 | 241 | 28 |
| Local staff | | | |
| 1 July 2000-31 March 2001[b] | 306 | 269 | 12 |
| 1 April-30 June 2001[c] | 585 | 297 | 49 |
| United Nations Volunteers | | | |
| 1 July 2000-31 March 2001 | 79 | 70 | 11 |
| 1 April-30 June 2001 | 130 | 74 | 43 |

[a] Rounded.
[b] Based on General Assembly resolution 54/241 B.
[c] Based on General Assembly resolution 55/251 A.

21. The total appropriation granted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 54/241 B and 55/251 A for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 amounted to $577,672,651 gross ($570,329,861 net). However, under the terms of these same resolutions the approved assessment amounted to $541,035,851 gross ($533,437,661 net), resulting in the unassessed balance of $36,636,800 gross ($36,892,200 net). Compared with expenditures for the period 2000/01 of $520,734,300 gross ($513,198,900 net), the resulting unutilized balance of assessments amounted to $20,301,551 gross ($20,238,761 net). A summary of the financial resources provided to UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 is shown in table 4.

Table 4
**Financial resources provided to UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001**
(United States dollars)

| | *(1)* | *(2)* | *(3)=(1)-(2)* | *(4)* | *(5)=(1)-(4)* | *(6)=(2)-(4)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Appropriation*[a] | *Amount assessed* | *Unassessed balance* | *Expenditure* | *Unutilized balance of appropriation* | *Unutilized balance of assessment* |
| **Gross** | 577 672 651 | 541 035 851 | 36 636 800 | 520 734 300 | 56 938 351 | 20 301 551 |
| **Net** | 570 329 861 | 533 437 661 | 36 892 200 | 513 198 900 | 57 130 961 | 20 238 761 |

[a] From General Assembly resolutions 54/241 B and 55/251 A, inclusive of amounts approved for the support account for peacekeeping operations and UNLB.

# IV. Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session

22. **The action to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNAMSIL is as follows:**

(a) **To decide on a reduction in the appropriation provided in General Assembly resolutions 54/241 B and 55/251 A for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 from $577,672,651 gross ($570,329,861 net) to $541,035,851 gross ($533,437,661 net), corresponding to the amount actually assessed on Member States, inclusive of the amount of $23,931,281 gross ($20,250,873 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $3,741,370 gross ($3,328,988 net) for UNLB;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of the unutilized balance of $20,301,551 gross ($20,238,761 net) based on the reduced appropriation recommended in subparagraph (a) above;**

(c) **To decide on the treatment of the other income for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 amounting to $14,650,000 from interest income ($5,222,000), other/miscellaneous income ($966,000) and savings on or cancellation of prior period obligations ($8,462,000).**

# Annex I

## Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001: summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| *Category of expenditure* | *(1)* *Apportionment*[a] | *(2)* *Non-recurrent expenditures* | *(3)* *Total expenditures (inclusive of non-recurrent expenditures)* | *(4) = (1 - 3)* *Variance* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I. Military personnel** | | | | |
| 1. Military observers | 13 973.3 | - | 13 536.7 | 436.6 |
| 2. Military contingents | 224 829.2 | 18 500.4 | 200 498.1 | 24 331.1 |
| 3. Other requirements pertaining to military personnel | | | | |
| (a) Contingent-owned equipment | 63 678.8 | - | 58 676.5 | 5 002.3 |
| (b) Self-sustainment | 52 642.3 | - | 52 642.3 | - |
| (c) Death and disability compensation | 4 464.0 | - | 4 464.0 | - |
| **Subtotal, line 3** | 120 785.1 | - | 115 782.8 | 5 002.3 |
| **Total, category I** | **359 587.6** | **18 500.4** | **329 817.6** | **29 770.0** |
| **II. Civilian personnel** | | | | |
| 1. Civilian police | 2 452.5 | - | 1 746.7 | 705.8 |
| 2. International and local staff | 33 529.5 | 14.8 | 30 782.4 | 2 747.1 |
| 3. United Nations Volunteers | 3 558.8 | - | 3 096.1 | 462.7 |
| 4. Government-provided personnel | - | - | - | - |
| 5. Civilian electoral observers | - | - | - | - |
| **Total, category II** | **39 540.8** | **14.8** | **35 625.2** | **3 915.6** |
| **III. Operational requirements** | | | | |
| 1. Premises/accommodation | 18 070.9 | 8 845.7 | 13 703.4 | 4 367.5 |
| 2. Infrastructure repairs | 2 385.0 | 957.3 | 1 133.9 | 1 251.1 |
| 3. Transport operations | 14 225.1 | 6 362.5 | 12 281.8 | 1 943.3 |
| 4. Air operations | 56 891.2 | 832.5 | 52 121.7 | 4 769.5 |
| 5. Naval operations | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Communications | 5 433.2 | 2 338.9 | 5 695.4 | ( 262.2) |
| 7. Other equipment | 15 453.5 | 6 072.9 | 6 205.3 | 9 248 2 |
| 8. Supplies and services | 14 637.6 | - | 11 698.1 | 2 939.5 |
| 9. Air and surface freight | | | | |
| (a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment | 18 667.0 | - | 20 612.6 | (1 945.6) |
| (b) Commercial freight and cartage | 1 170.0 | - | 579.6 | 590.4 |
| **Subtotal, line 9** | 19 837.0 | - | 21 192.2 | (1 355.2) |
| **Total, category III** | **146 933.5** | **25 409.8** | **124 031.8** | **22 901.7** |

| Category of expenditure | (1) Apportionment[a] | (2) Non-recurrent expenditures | (3) Total expenditures (inclusive of non-recurrent expenditures) | (4) = (1 - 3) Variance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IV. Other programmes** | | | | |
| 1. Election-related supplies and services | - | - | - | - |
| 2. Public information programmes | 457.4 | 14.2 | 115.2 | 342.2 |
| 3. Training programmes | 193.1 | - | 26.1 | 167.0 |
| 4. Mine-clearing programmes | 6.0 | - | - | 6.0 |
| 5. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization | 31.6 | - | 3.1 | 28.5 |
| **Total, category IV** | **688.1** | **14.2** | **144.4** | **543.7** |
| **V. United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi** | **3 329.0** | **-** | **3 329.0** | **-** |
| **VI. Support account for peacekeeping operations** | **20 250.9** | **-** | **20 250.9** | **-** |
| **VII. Staff assessment** | **7 342.8** | **-** | **7 535.4** | **( 192.6)** |
| Gross requirements, categories I-VII | 577 672.7 | 43 939.2 | 520 734.3 | 56 938.4 |
| **VIII. Income from staff assessment** | **(7 342.8)** | **-** | **(7 535.4)** | **192.6** |
| Net requirements, categories I-VIII | 570 329.9 | 43 939.2 | 513 198.9 | 57 131.0 |
| **IX. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)** | **1 350.1** | **-** | **1 350.1** | **-** |
| **X. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)** | - | - | - | - |
| **Total, categories I-X** | **579 022.8** | **43 939.2** | **522 084.4** | **56 938.4** |
| | | | | *Amount* |
| **XI. Other income/adjustments** | | | | |
| Interest income | | | | **5 222.0** |
| Other/miscellaneous income | | | | **966.0** |
| Voluntary contributions in cash | | | | - |
| Prior period adjustments | | | | - |
| Savings on, or cancellation of prior period obligations | | | | **8 462.0** |
| **Total, category XI** | | | | **14 650.0** |

[a] Based on appropriation provided in General Assembly resolutions 54/241 B and 55/251 A.

# Annex II

## Supplementary information on significant variances

### Military personnel

*Apportionment: $359,587,600; expenditure: $329,817,600; variance: $29,770,000*

1. The unutilized balance of $29,770,000 under this heading was attributable principally to delayed deployment of military personnel during the reporting period, which was further compounded by the repatriation of the contingents from two major troop-contributing countries as well as reduced requirements for rations, particularly bottled water, resulting in savings with respect to military observers ($436,600) and contingents ($24,331,100), as well as other requirements pertaining to military personnel ($5,002,300).

#### Military observers

*Apportionment: $13,973,300; expenditure: $13,536,700; variance: $436,600*

2. The unutilized balance of $436,600 under this heading related primarily to the delayed deployment of the Mission's full complement of 260 military observers during the reporting period. It was anticipated that the Mission would have achieved full deployment of observers by February 2001 but with the exception of the month of August 2000 this desired level of deployment was not achieved for the period. In addition, while a delayed deployment factor of 5 per cent had been anticipated, the Mission experienced an actual average rate of 6 per cent for the period. Moreover, although provision was made for a total of 8 emplacement and 252 rotation trips by military observers, the actual travel by observers consisted of 227 rotation and 17 emplacement trips for the period. In addition, four military observers travelled on official business.

3. The realized savings were mainly in respect of mission subsistence allowance ($333,300) and travel ($101,400).

#### Military contingents

*Apportionment: $224,829,200; expenditure: $200,498,100; variance: $24,331,100*

4. The unutilized balance of $24,331,100 under this heading was attributable to savings with respect to standard troop cost reimbursement ($3,823,400), rations ($18,305,200), emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops ($2,393,900) and clothing and equipment allowance ($265,000), which were partially offset by additional requirements under welfare ($18,200), daily allowance ($162,000) and mission subsistence allowance ($276,200).

5. While it was anticipated that the phased deployment of contingent personnel would utilize a total of 142,443 person months, the actual utilization of person months totalled 139,578 for the period. Indeed, for the period an average delayed deployment rate of 15 per cent was experienced by the Mission. Moreover, the deployment of military contingents was further negatively affected by the repatriation of contingents from two troop-contributing countries during the months of December 2000 to February 2001 and the time lag experienced by the Mission in

the emplacement of new troops. In addition, although it was anticipated that 4,981 emplacement, 9,431 rotation and 4,279 repatriation trips would be undertaken, during the reporting period a total of 8,812 emplacement, 6,525 rotation and 5,237 repatriation trips were actually undertaken. However, while there were a greater number of emplacement and repatriation trips actually undertaken than anticipated for the period, the significantly lower cost incurred under emplacement, repatriation and rotation of troops stems primarily from fewer rotation trips actually undertaken and the lower actual cost of contingent travel for the period.

6. With regard to rations, the substantial savings stems from the delayed deployment of contingents and the non-utilization of bottled water by military contingents. Instead of the utilization of bottled water, the Mission found that the installation of water purification systems under memorandum of understanding and letter-of-assist arrangements throughout the Mission's areas of operation was more cost effective in supplying the Mission with clean drinking water.

7. The total savings for the period was offset in part by additional expenses incurred with respect to welfare and daily allowance for contingent personnel as well as for mission subsistence allowance for force headquarters staff officers.

**Other requirements pertaining to military personnel**

*Apportionment: $120,785,100; expenditure: $115,782,800; variance: $5,002,300*

8. The unutilized balance of $5,002,300 under this heading reflects reduced requirements for the reimbursement of the troop-contributing countries for major equipment based on memorandums of understanding signed or under negotiations on 30 June 2001. In addition, the delayed deployment of military contingents and the repatriation of two major contingents also contributed to the recorded savings for the period.

## Civilian personnel

*Apportionment: $39,540,800; expenditure: $35,625,200; variance: $3,915,600*

9. The unutilized balance of $3,915,600 under this heading pertains to civilian police ($705,800), international and local staff ($2,747,100) and United Nations Volunteers ($462,700).

**Civilian police**

*Apportionment: $2,452,500; expenditure: $1,746,700; variance: $705,800*

10. The unutilized balance of $705,800 under this heading was attributable to significant delays experienced by the Mission in the deployment of civilian police advisers during the reporting period. It was anticipated that the Mission would have achieved full deployment of its complement of 60 civilian police advisers by February 2001. However, during the reporting period the full deployment of civilian police advisers was never attained with the actual deployment of an average of 33 police advisers and actual average delayed deployment factor of 45 per cent, compared with the planned rate of 10 per cent for the period. The resulting savings

pertained to mission subsistence allowance ($568,800), travel ($134,300) and clothing and equipment allowance ($2,700).

**International and local staff**

*Apportionment: $33,529,500; expenditure: $30,782,400; variance: $2,747,100*

11. The unutilized balance of $2,747,100 under this heading was attributable principally to the delayed deployment of international and local civilian personnel during the reporting period. While it was projected that the Mission would have achieved full deployment of both international and local staff in May 2001 this was never achieved during the period. In fact the Mission experienced actual vacancy rates of 16 and 21 per cent for international and local staff, respectively, as opposed to the anticipated vacancy rate of 10 per cent for both categories of staff.

12. The total savings of $3,400,400 with respect to international ($1,001,500) and local ($930,100) staff salaries, common staff costs ($649,000) and mission subsistence allowance ($819,800) was partially offset by additional requirements of $653,300 pertaining to overtime ($43,800), general temporary assistance ($434,700) and other travel ($174,800).

13. In the light of the expanded Mission activities during the period, additional costs were incurred for overtime charges for 12,512 hours utilized by local staff as well as debit advices for staff working overtime for UNAMSIL at UNLB. In addition, a monthly average of 239 general temporary assistance personnel under special services agreement were hired during the reporting period in order to enable the Mission to cope with its increased activities, particularly in areas of engineering and transport. Additional requirements with respect to other official travel stems from the increased activities of the Mission, which necessitated additional regional travel by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and senior staff to attend meetings and conferences and increased travel between New York and the Mission for political consultations. Moreover, additional trips were undertaken to a number of troop-contributing countries in connection with inspection of contingent-owned equipment. Also, an amount of $120,848 with respect to training programmes was incorrectly charged to official travel.

**United Nations Volunteers**

*Apportionment: $3,558,800; expenditure: $3,096,100; variance: $462,700*

14. The unutilized balance of $462,700 under this heading relates to the delayed deployment of volunteers during the reporting period. While it was projected that a total of 938 person months would be utilized by the United Nations Volunteers, a total of 851 person months was actually utilized for the period.

## Operational requirements

*Apportionment: $146,933,500; expenditure: $124,031,800; variance: $22,901,700*

15. The unutilized balance of $22,901,700 under this heading was attributable to savings with respect to premises/accommodation ($4,367,500), infrastructure ($1,251,100), transport operations ($1,943,300), air operations ($4,769,500), other

equipment ($9,248,200) and supplies and services ($2,939,500), which were partially offset by additional requirements pertaining to communications ($262,200) and air and surface freight ($1,355,200).

**Premises/accommodation**

*Apportionment: $18,070,900; expenditure: $13,703,400; variance: $4,367,500*

16. The unutilized balance of $4,367,500 under this heading was attributable to reduced requirements owing to the unstable political situation in the country, particularly in the first half of the reporting period, which prevented the forward deployment of the Mission. The delayed forward deployment of the Mission resulted in the non-rental of several facilities as well as a lower level of acquisition of prefabricated buildings. Moreover, the level of renovation and alterations anticipated for the period was not carried out as planned. In addition, fewer generators were utilized in the area of operation, thereby reducing the need for generator fuel. Furthermore, the incorrect recording of charges associated with alteration and renovation of services to other budget line items, particularly maintenance supplies, resulted in the undercharging of alteration and renovation of premises and the overcharging of maintenance supplies.

17. Savings were realized in respect to rental of premises ($213,300), alteration and renovation of premises ($692,400), maintenance supplies ($30,900), utilities ($2,107,300) and construction/prefabricated buildings ($1,406,500). The total recorded savings was partially offset by additional requirements with respect to maintenance supplies ($82,900).

**Infrastructure repairs**

*Apportionment: $2,385,000; expenditure: $1,133,900; variance: $1,251,100*

18. The unutilized balance of $1,251,100 under this heading was attributable primarily to the non-acquisition of aggregate supplies required for the upgrading of roads and airstrips. Another contributing factor was that while it was projected that six modular bridges would be acquired during the reporting period at a cost of $250,000 per bridge, a total of seven Bailey bridges were actually acquired at an average cost of $131,521 each. The resulting savings under this heading were in respect of upgrading of airstrips ($720,400) and roads ($138,000) as well as repair of bridges ($392,700).

**Transport operations**

*Apportionment: $14,225,100; expenditure: $12,281,800; variance: $1,943,300*

19. The unutilized balance of $1,943,300 under this heading was attributable to savings pertaining to the reduced acquisition of vehicles ($1,053,700) in the light of the transfer of 49 vehicles from the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala at no cost to the Mission, with the exception of freight charges, and the non-acquisition of workshop equipment ($95,200). Also, heavy and engineering equipment were transferred from the Field Administration and Logistics Division reserve at Brindisi, which reduced the need for the rental of such heavy and engineering vehicles locally ($133,600). Moreover, military contingents were

deployed with lower levels of vehicles than was envisioned under the relevant memorandum of understanding. This development, along with the delayed deployment of United Nations-owned vehicles resulted in reduced requirements pertaining to petrol, oil and lubricants ($653,900) and third-party liability insurance ($41,100). However, the need to purchase fast moving spare parts for recovery, fuel and cargo trucks contributed to additional requirements with respect to spare parts, repairs and maintenance ($34,200).

**Air operations**

*Apportionment: $56,891,200; expenditure: $52,121,700; variance: $4,769,500*

20. The unutilized balance of $4,769,500 under this heading was attributable primarily to the lower level of utilization of flight hours by the Mission's air assets than originally anticipated. It was projected that a fleet of 31 helicopters hired for various periods of deployment would be utilized by the Mission in its operational activities during the period. This fleet consisted of 12 helicopters commercially contracted (2 MI-8, 4 MI-8 (MTV), 2 S-61N and 4 MI-26) and 19 military-type helicopters deployed under letter-of-assist arrangements (4 MI-8T, 4 Allouette II, 4 MI-8MT, 4 MI-24 and 3 MI-35). It was also anticipated that with respect to fixed-wing aircraft one Beechcraft (B-200), one executive jet and three heavy transport (on loan from the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) would be utilized by the Mission. With the exception of the executive jet, all the projected air assets requirements for the Mission were deployed to support the Mission's air operations activities during the period.

21. It was projected that the Mission rotary-winged fleet of aircraft would utilize a total of 13,950.5 flight hours, comprised of 9,880 for helicopters commercially contracted and 4,070.5 for military-type helicopters. However, during the reporting period a total of 7,929.9 flight hours were actually utilized, of which 4,801.2 pertained to commercially contracted helicopters and 3,128.7 pertained to flight hours utilization by military-type helicopters. With regard to fixed-wing aircraft, it was anticipated that a total of 1,805.6 flight hours would be utilized by the Mission fleet, whereas a total of 1,442.4 fixed-wing aircraft flight hours was actually utilized. As noted the planned deployment of an executive jet did not materialize during the reporting period. Moreover, new contractual arrangements entered into by the Mission in the second half of the period with respect to four helicopters (2 MI-26 and 2 MI-8 (MTV)) resulted in hire/charter cost reductions of 22.5 per cent (MI-26) and 15.4 per cent (MI-8 (MTV)). At the same time, in the light of the new contractual arrangements for these helicopters, the need for the positioning/depositioning of helicopters was reduced, thereby contributing to savings for the period. However, additional requirements with respect to fixed-wing aircraft aviation fuel was largely owing to prior period inter-office voucher charges ($226,794).

22. The marked underutilization of aviation flight hours, particularly with respect to commercially contracted helicopters and the new contractual agreement with respect to several helicopters, as well as the non-deployment of the executive jet during the period, resulted in savings under helicopter operations ($4,186,700) and fixed-wing aircraft ($323,400) as well as other air operations requirements ($258,600).

**Communications**

*Apportionment: $5,433,200; expenditure: $5,695,400; variance: ($262,200)*

23. The additional requirements of $262,200 under this heading was attributable principally to a higher level of acquisition under spare parts and supplies ($1,302,100) and workshop and test equipment ($397,600), which was partially offset by savings with respect to communications equipment ($1,091,700) and commercial communications ($345,800). In the light of the expansion of the Mission during the period, additional spare parts and supplies, as well as workshop equipment, were purchased in order to undertake an extensive upgrading and expansion of the Mission's communications network. However, the total additional requirements was partially offset by savings under communications equipment owing to a lower level of acquisition for the period along with a lower unit cost for equipment through the system contract. With respect to commercial communications, the delayed deployment of military and civilian personnel during the reporting period resulted in savings owing to the reduced requirements for telephone and INMARSAT charges for the period.

**Other equipment**

*Apportionment: $15,453,500; expenditure: $6,205,300; variance: $9,248,200*

24. The unutilized balance of $9,248,200 under this heading resulted from savings that pertained to office furniture ($42,000), electronic data processing ($305,200), generators ($4,171,000), observation ($1,683,600), petrol tank and metering ($243,600), water and septic tanks ($367,500), medical and dental ($498,100), accommodation ($119,600), refrigeration ($308,100), miscellaneous ($192,200), field defence ($563,300) and water purification ($830,600) equipment as well as spare parts, repairs and maintenance ($54,300), which was partially offset by additional requirements under office equipment ($130,900).

25. The major contributing factor to the total recorded savings was the non-acquisition of equipment during the reporting period owing to a lack of the requisite lead time for the completion of the procurement process prior to the closing of the Mission's financial accounts for the reporting period. This was further compounded by the inability of the systems contractor to provide the Mission with generators with the required specification and consequently the Mission was unable to contract another systems contractor prior to the closing of the financial year. This development resulted in resources totalling $4,411,565 in connection with the acquisition of 195 generators being carried forward in the financial period beginning 1 July 2001. The additional requirements under office equipment stem from the incorrect recording of charges related to the acquisition of air conditioners to this budget line item rather than accommodation equipment.

**Supplies and services**

*Apportionment: $14,637,600; expenditure: $11,698,100; variance: $2,939,500*

26. The unutilized balance of $2,939,500 under this heading related principally to the delayed deployment of military and civilian personnel, which resulted in savings with respect to miscellaneous supplies ($1,248,400) and services ($1,691,100)

during the reporting period. The total savings of $4,311,200, which pertained to data processing services ($28,500), medical treatment and services ($34,500), claims and adjustment ($91,100), miscellaneous services ($2,641,300), medical supplies ($72,500), sanitation and cleaning materials ($344,000), subscription ($700), uniform items, flags and decals ($121,700), field defence stores ($920,600) and operational maps ($56,300), was partially offset by additional requirements totalling $1,371,700 with respect to contractual services ($1,012,700), security services ($91,100), official hospitality ($500), stationery and office supplies ($3,000), electrical supplies ($138,100) and quartermaster and general stores ($126,300).

27. The recorded savings was attributable principally to the delayed deployment of military and civilian personnel, which consequently resulted in reduced requirements with respect to supplies and services. In addition, the Mission was unable to conclude purchase orders prior to the closure of the financial accounts for the period.

**Air and surface freight**

*Apportionment: $19,837,000; expenditure: $21,192,200; variance: ($1,355,200)*

28. Additional requirements of $1,355,200 under this heading pertain to additional costs incurred in connection with the transportation of contingent-owned equipment in order to accommodate the expansion in the military component of the Mission in March 2001. It reflected additional requirements of $1,945,600 related to the air and surface transportation of contingent-owned equipment with respect to a major troop contributor, which was partially offset by savings of $590,400 under commercial freight and cartage.

## Other programmes

*Apportionment: $688,100; expenditure: $144,400; variance: $543,700*

29. The unutilized balance of $543,700 under this heading reflects reduced requirements with respect to public information ($342,200), training ($167,000) and mine-clearing ($6,000) programmes, as well as assistance for disarmament and demobilization ($28,500).

**Public information programmes**

*Apportionment: $457,400; expenditure: $115,200; variance: $342,200*

30. The unutilized balance of $342,200 under this heading is attributable to the unstable situation in Sierra Leone for a major part of the reporting period, which prohibited the deployment of the Mission into RUF-held areas until April 2001. This restricted the implementation of the Mission's public information programme, particularly the expansion of its radio programme throughout the country and the installation of additional transmitters. Savings were also affected by the lack of lead time in the processing of purchase orders to cover contractual services. These developments resulted in savings with respect to equipment ($53,600), materials and supplies ($8,800) and contractual services ($311,700), which were partially offset by additional requirements under public information production costs ($31,900).

**Training programmes**

*Apportionment: $193,100; expenditure: $26,100; variance: $167,000*

31. The unutilized balance of $167,000 under this heading resulted mainly from an amount totalling $120,848 in training costs being incorrectly charged to other travel. The training programmes implemented during the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 are detailed below:

| *Course* | *Expenditure* | *Number of persons trained* | *Venue* |
|---|---|---|---|
| CISCO system course | 10 640 | 2 | Brindisi |
| CISCO Voice Over Frame Relay | 5 392 | 1 | Brindisi |
| Communications, technical | 5 182 | 1 | Brindisi |
| Dangerous cargo | 11 159 | 2 | Athens |
| Digital microwave course | 5 270 | 1 | Brindisi |
| Information, technical training | 4 372 | 1 | Brindisi |
| ISDN/MD-110 Training | 5 290 | 1 | Brindisi |
| Lotus Notes/Domino | 5 158 | 1 | Brindisi |
| Management workshop | 4 903 | 1 | Brindisi |
| Management workshop/information technologies planning | 5 397 | 1 | Brindisi |
| Microsoft Windows 2000 | 4 938 | 1 | Brindisi |
| Payloader | 3 236 | 1 | Brindisi |
| Prefabrication construction | 10 514 | 2 | Naquoura |
| Procurement workshop | 3 715 | 1 | Lanarca |
| Reality | 12 638 | 3 | Brindisi |
| Renault truck training | 10 067 | 2 | Paris |
| Satellite immersion training | 8 585 | 1 | Brindisi |
| Transport training | 4 392 | 1 | Brindisi |
| Global wireless communications | 18 841 | 1 | Freetown |
| Training workshop (journalists) | 7 219 | 2 | Freetown |
| **Total** | **146 908** | **27** | |

**Mine-clearing programmes**

*Apportionment: $6,000; expenditure: —; variance: $6,000*

32. The unutilized balance of $6,000 under this heading resulted from no programme activity being undertaken during the reporting period.

**Assistance for disarmament and demobilization**

*Apportionment: $31,600; expenditure: $3,100; variance: $28,500*

33. The unutilized balance of $28,500 under this heading relates to lower requirements under this budget line item than anticipated for the reporting period.

## Staff assessment

*Apportionment: $7,342,800; expenditure: $7,535,400; variance: ($192,600)*

34. Additional requirements of $192,600 under this heading were primarily attributable to higher than anticipated charges, including $10,000 from the prior year.

## Income from staff assessment

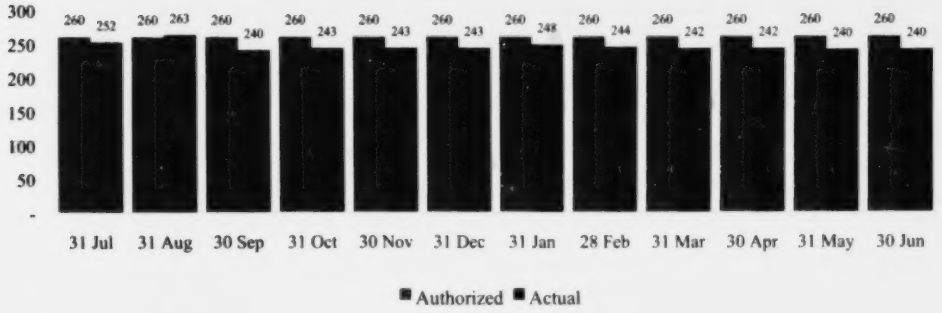
*Apportionment: ($7,342,800); expenditure: ($7,535,400); variance: $192,600*

35. This amount is derived from staff assessment.

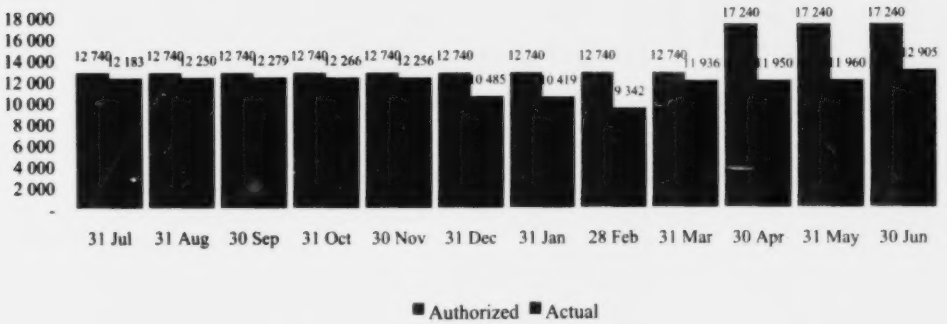
# Annex III

## Planned and actual deployment of military and civilian personnel for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

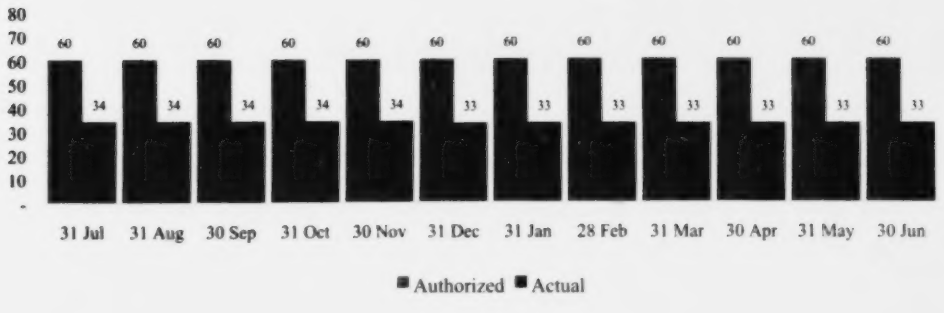
### 1. Military observers



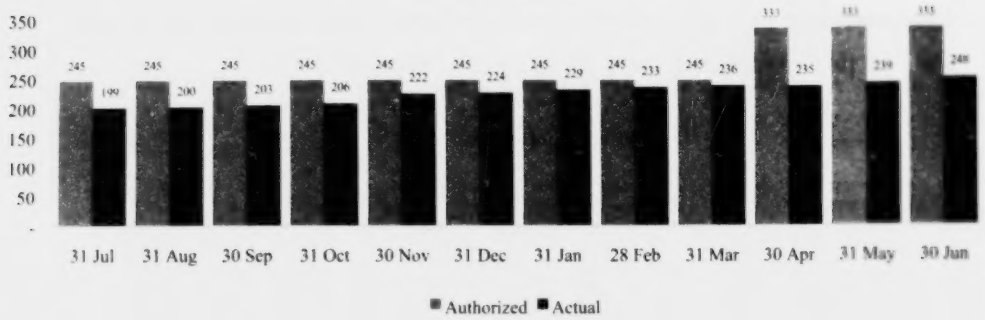

### 2. Military contingents



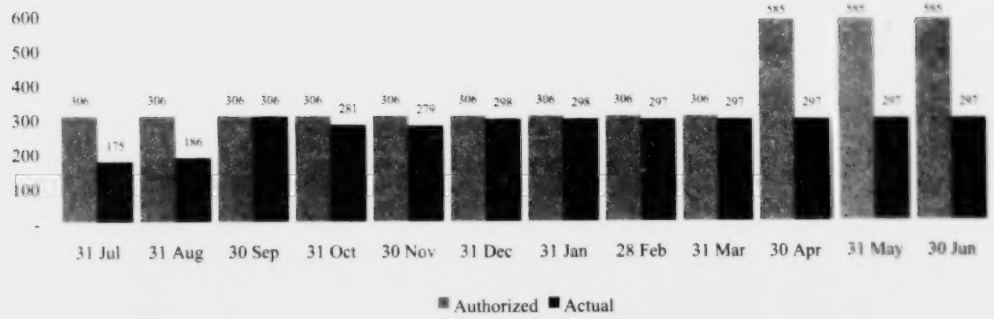

### 3. Civilian police



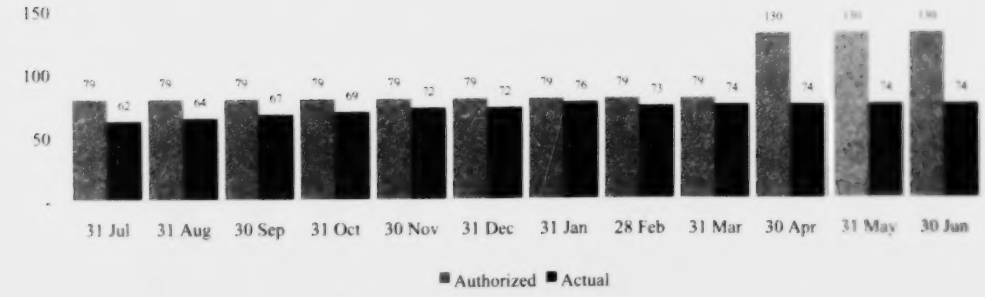
**4. International staff**




**5. Local staff**

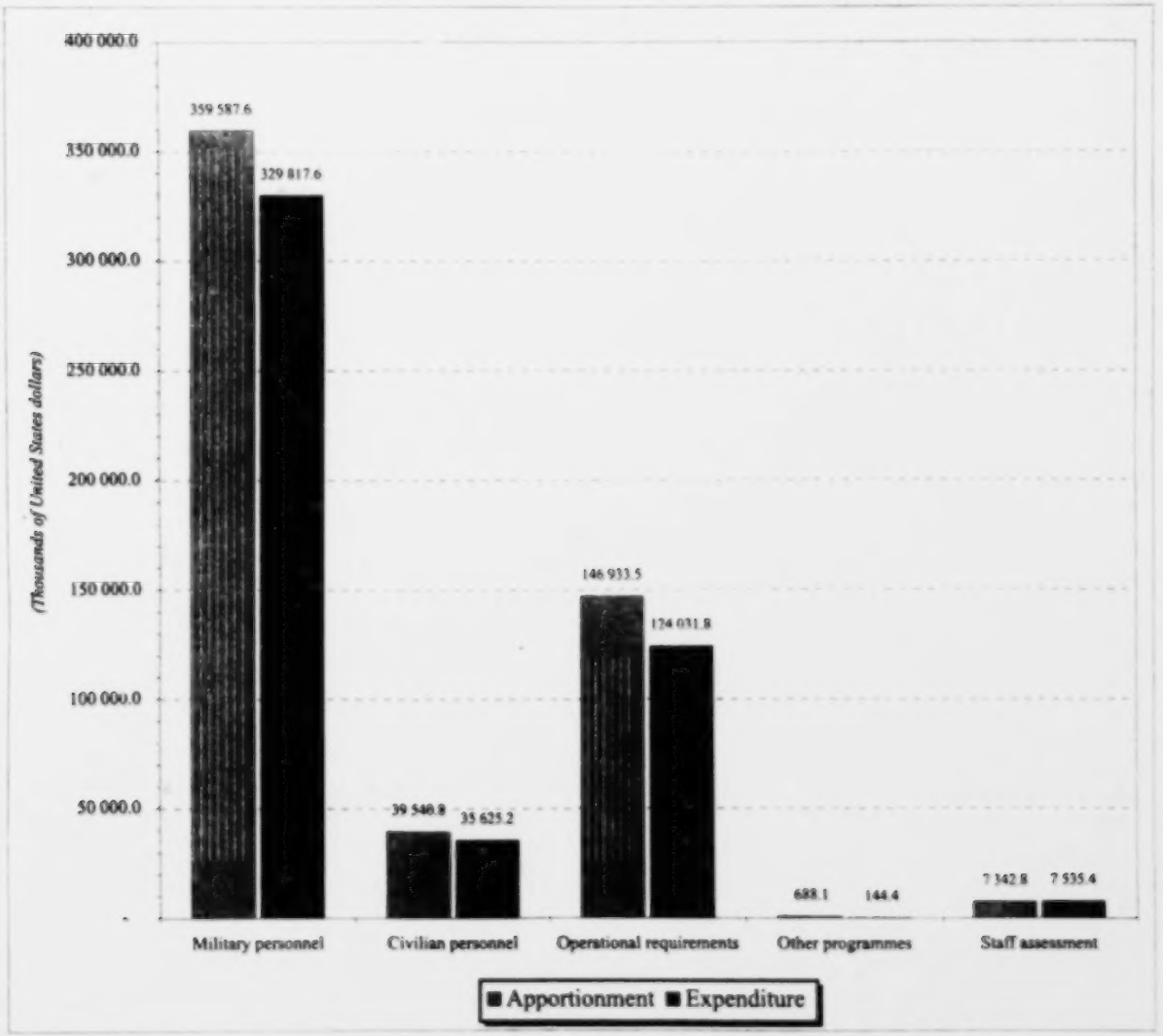



**6. United Nations Volunteers**



# Annex IV

## Apportionment and expenditure for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001



United Nations A/56/834

General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 February 2002

Original: English

**Fifty-sixth session**
Agenda item 126
**Human resources management**

# Consultants and individual contractors

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

The present report covers 2000. It is submitted pursuant to the request of the General Assembly contained in resolution 53/221 of 7 April 1999 and reiterated in resolution 55/258 of 14 June 2001, in which the Secretary-General was requested to report on consultants hired by the United Nations during the preceding year.

During the reporting period, the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), Release III, was being installed in offices away from Headquarters at various times. As a result, the data on which the present report is based was collated from legacy systems for the earlier part of the reference period and from IMIS during the latter part. Since the two data collection systems are incompatible in significant ways, issuance of the present report was delayed owing to the extra time needed to account for changes in data gathering methodology and the need to validate aggregated data. Now that IMIS Release III implementation has been completed at the eight major duty stations, this problem is not expected to recur.

02-26316 (E) 050302

1. The General Assembly, in section VIII, paragraph 4, of its resolution 53/221 of 7 April 1999, requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Assembly on consultants hired by the United Nations during the preceding year, with an indication of their functions. In section IX of its resolution 55/258 of 14 June 2001, the General Assembly decided to consider the question of the use of consultants and individual contractors at its fifty-sixth session and requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to report to the General Assembly at the main part of its fifty-sixth session on the relevant reports of the Secretary-General and the Joint Inspection Unit.

2. The present report, which covers consultants and individual contractors hired by the United Nations in 2000, expands on the format of previous reports, in accordance with requests made by the General Assembly (resolution 51/226, sect. VI, para. 7) and by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/51/533, para. 44, and A/53/691, sect. III, para. 15).

3. While data on consultants and individual contractors from the database of the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) are available for Headquarters, it has not been possible to present information on the type and nature of contracts of consultants and individual contractors that is comparable on a worldwide basis because such data were not available until the full deployment of IMIS Release III (finance) at all duty stations in 2001. Completion of this project will facilitate the process of global compilation and management of consultant data in the future. The current Paradox database maintained by the Office of Human Resources Management uses the available IMIS data, which it has combined with data obtained directly from overseas duty stations. It is used for reporting and monitoring purposes and has been expanded to allow for the worldwide exchange of information on the use of consultants by occupation.

4. Changes made in the data gathering methodology in 2000 have caused a recalibration of the database. The foremost reason for the recalibration of the database was the use of IMIS data in 2000 wherever available, that is, from all offices using IMIS Release III (finance) during all or part of 2000. This has implied the need for a major cleanup of engagement data (i.e. previously reported engagements now reappearing as IMIS obligations) and person data (identification of unique person and assignment or confirmation of index number). This dynamic re-evaluation of the database has resulted also in the retroactive cleanup of older data, specifically data for 1999. A consequent rerun of the 1999 database with data recalibrated in 2000 has caused an upward adjustment of the previously reported 1999 data. Consequently, the present report contains valid comparisons between 1999 and 2000 data on the basis of the recalibrated numbers. To facilitate useful comparisons a separate table (see annex, table 10) containing the re-evaluated basic data for 1999 has been included.

5. This report records all engagements with a starting date in 2000; the duration of contracts and the fees paid to consultants and individual contractors are presented for the entire contractual period, even in those cases where the work involved extended beyond 2000. In the same manner, contracts that had begun before 2000 are not included, even if they continued into that year.

6. The statistical tables presented in the annex to the present report provide an overview of the use of consultants and individual contractors in 2000. Table 1 summarizes the number of persons engaged and the number of contracts, by type,

during the year. It indicates the number of women engaged, as well as work performed by former staff and also shows the educational levels and performance evaluations for consultants and individual contractors. In 2000, a total of 3,054 persons were engaged as consultants. Of that number, 828 persons (27.1 per cent) were women, 51 were retirees, 190 were non-retired former staff, aged 60 years or over, and 16 were non-retired former staff under age 60. A total of 4,173 contracts were issued for consultants during the year. In 2000, there were 1,314 persons engaged as individual contractors for a total of 2,471 contracts. Of the total of individual contractors, just over half (662) were women, 33 were retirees, 75 were non-retired former staff members aged 60 years or over and 8 were non-retired former staff under age 60. Activities by consultants during the year totalled 8,787 person-months (86 days work per consultant on average) and those by individual contractors totalled 4,342 person-months (99 days work per contractor on average).

7. A comparison with the 1999 recalibrated data,[1] reveals an increase in numbers of both consultants (317 or 11.6 per cent in 2000) and of individual contractors (383 or 41.1 per cent). The number of days worked by consultants in 2000 as compared with 1999 has increased (by 19.2 per cent) as has the working days by individual contractors (53.9 per cent increase). The average contract duration in 2000 for consultants has increased by 16 days and for individual contractors by 15 days. (Not all days in a contract period need be workdays.) The total number of consultants and individual contractors as compared with 1999 data shows a 19 per cent increase. There is a 21.3 per cent increase in the number of contracts, a 28.8 per cent increase in days worked and a 28 per cent increase in fees in 2000 as compared to 1999.

8. Combined expenditures in 2000 on consultants ($33 million) and individual contractors ($8.9 million) amounted to $41.9 million. Since 1999, total fees have increased by $5.6 million (20.5 per cent) for consultants and by $3.5 million (67.4 per cent) for individual contractors. In 2000, the average daily cost was $125.50 for a consultant and $68 for an individual contractor. Compared to 1999, the cost for a consultant was $16.50 less, while the cost for an individual contractor remained unchanged.

9. Table 2 of the annex summarizes the number of persons engaged, the number of contracts awarded, the total number of days worked and total fees, by nationality and contract type, for 2000. Consultants were engaged from 152 different countries (6 countries more than in 1999); 11 countries accounted for 45.5 per cent of all consultants engaged (Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Ethiopia, France, Germany, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America). For individual contractors, engagements were from 107 different countries: in this category, four countries accounted for more than a third (38.3 per cent) of all engagements (Chile, Ethiopia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America). In terms of fees for consultants, nationals from 33 countries accounted for nearly three quarters (73.3 per cent) of the total expenses (Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mauritius, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America). For individual contractors, engagements from 20 countries accounted for nearly three quarters (72 per cent) of fees (Argentina, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, the Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America).

10. Table 3 of the annex shows a breakdown of the purpose of engagement of consultants and individual contractors. With consultants, the main purposes of engagement, worldwide, were programme implementation, advisory services, administrative services, lectures and training courses and special analytical studies. For individual contractors, the bulk of engagements related to administrative services and programme implementation activities.

11. Table 4 of the annex shows the engagement of consultants and individual contractors in terms of the occupational groups that are codified in the Common Classification of Occupational Groups at the job family level. With consultants, the largest occupational group (10.7 per cent) comprises administrative specialists. The other occupational groups that are strongly represented among consultants include economists, writers, translators, interpreters and social scientists. For individual contractors, the largest occupational groups represented are writers, translators, interpreters, administration-related specialists, architecture, engineering and education specialists.

12. Table 5 of the annex summarizes information on the duration of contracts that began in 2000. The bulk of the contracts were for less than one month (43.3 per cent of the consultants and 46.5 per cent of the individual contractors). The duration of another 28.7 per cent of consultant contracts and of another 26.2 per cent of individual contractor contracts lasted between one and three months, while 15.8 per cent of consultants and 19 per cent of individual contractors had a contract that continued beyond three months but less than six months. Table 6 summarizes the time actually worked for contracts that commenced in 2000. Just under half (46 per cent) of all consultant engagements and over half (51.7 per cent) of all contractor engagements were for less than one month, 31.6 per cent of consultant contracts and 27.5 per cent of individual contractor contracts were between one and three months and 15 per cent of contracts (consultants and contractors) extended beyond three months up to six months.

13. Table 7 of the annex sets out the use of consultants and individual contractors by department, gender, level of education, duration of contract and evaluation of performance. The departments and offices that made the most use of consultants and individual contractors in 2000 were the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the United Nations Office at Nairobi and the United Nations Office at Geneva. All eight entities were more dominant with regard to consultants alone, where they accounted for more than two thirds (68.5 per cent) of all persons engaged. The difference in terms of gender between the use of consultants and that of individual contractors decreased somewhat in 2000. Among consultants, women represented 28.2 per cent of persons engaged (compared with 19.6 per cent in 1999), whereas among individual contractors, they remained stationary at almost gender parity.

14. In terms of the educational level of consultants and individual contractors, the 2000 data show that nearly half of the persons held a second university degree and nearly a quarter held a first university degree. More than 16 per cent of the persons held an advanced university degree and 7 per cent had no university degree. A majority of 88 per cent of performance evaluations were either good or excellent, with 3.2 per cent reflecting only an acceptable or unsatisfactory performance.

15. Table 8 of the annex shows fees paid to consultants and individual contractors by source of funding. Data on expenditures are derived from IMIS for Headquarters departments and offices and from individual updates submitted by offices away from Headquarters. In 2000, a total of $41.9 million was paid in fees to consultants and individual contractors from all sources of funds: this was $9 million more than in 1999 (an overall increase by 27.5 per cent). Consultants were paid $33 million (27 per cent from the regular budget and 63 per cent from extrabudgetary sources) and individual contractors were paid $8.9 million (54 per cent from the regular budget and 46 per cent from extrabudgetary sources). Fees paid to consultants engaged by UNCTAD, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Office at Nairobi and ECA were mainly for technical cooperation projects. The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia accounted for 60 per cent of the total expenditure. The corresponding figure for the regional commissions — ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA — was 18 per cent. Over three quarters of the total fees paid to individual contractors in 2000 were accounted for by the Department of Public Information, ECA, UNCTAD, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the United Nations Office at Nairobi, the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Department of Management.

16. Table 9 of the annex presents aggregate data for each duty station on institutional contractors engaged in 2000. Institutional or corporate contractors are institutions that provide goods or services to the United Nations on a contractual basis (see ST/AI/327). The total expenditure (exclusive of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia) was $15.5 million in 2000. The $5 million decrease (24.6 per cent as compared with 1999) was mainly the consequence of a reduction in the use of institutional contractors by ECA, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Office in Geneva. Both the United Nations Office at Nairobi and ECLAC show an increase in the use of institutional contractors in 2000.

17. Some of the questions and issues raised in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the use of consultants in the United Nations (A/55/59) pertain to a use of human resources databases, notably the skills inventory and an improved geographical balance for consultants. These complex questions of a balanced geographical representation of consultants and individual contractors will be dealt with as a part of the study requested by the General Assembly (resolution 55/528) to be prepared for its fifty-seventh session.

*Notes*

[1] Here and elsewhere in the present report reference to 1999 data is made according to the recalibrated 1999 database (see table 10).

# Annex

## List of acronyms
## (See tables 7-9)

| | |
|---|---|
| DDA | Department for Disarmament Affairs |
| DESA | Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| DGAACS | Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services |
| DM | Department of Management |
| DPA | Department of Political Affairs |
| DPI | Department of Public Information |
| DPKO | Department of Peacekeeping Operations |
| DPKO/FALD | Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Field Administration and Logistics Division |
| ECA | Economic Commission for Africa |
| ECE | Economic Commission for Europe |
| ECLAC | Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean |
| EOSG | Executive Office of the Secretary-General |
| ESCAP | Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |
| ESCWA | Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia |
| ICSC | International Civil Service Commission |
| ICTY | International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia |
| ITR | International Tribunal for Rwanda |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| ODCCP | Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention |
| OHCHR | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| OIOS | Office of Internal Oversight Services |
| OLA | Office of Legal Affairs |
| UNCC | United Nations Compensation Commission |
| UNCHS | United Nations Centre for Human Settlements |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNITAR | United Nations Institute for Training and Research |
| UNOG | United Nations Office at Geneva |

| | |
|---|---|
| UNOIP | United Nations Office of the Iraq Programme |
| UNON | United Nations Office at Nairobi |
| UNOV | United Nations Office at Vienna |
| UNSCOM | United Nations Special Commission |

Table 1
**Summary data (baseline) on contracts with consultants and individual contractors, 2000**

| | | *Number of persons* | *Percentage of total/ subtotal* | *Number of contracts* | *Percentage of total/ subtotal* | *Days worked* | *Fees (in thousands of United States dollars)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contracts with consultants** | **Subtotal** | **3 054** | **69.9** | **4 173** | **62.8** | **263 623** | **33 086** |
| **Women** | | 828 | 27.1 | 1 144 | 27.4 | 75 909 | 9 024 |
| **Former staff** | | | | | | | |
| Retirees | | 51 | 2.7 | 79 | 1.9 | | |
| Non-retired former staff aged 60 or over | | 190 | 10.5 | 241 | 5.8 | | |
| Non-retired former staff under age 60 | | 16 | 2.3 | 18 | 2.5 | | |
| **Contracts with individual contractors** | **Subtotal** | **1 314** | **30.1** | **2 471** | **37.2** | **130 270** | **8 857** |
| **Women** | | 662 | 50.4 | 1 320 | 53.4 | 63 322 | 4 104 |
| **Former staff** | | | | | | | |
| Retirees | | 33 | 2.5 | 54 | 2.2 | | |
| Non-retired former staff aged 60 or over | | 75 | 5.7 | 115 | 4.7 | | |
| Non-retired former staff under age 60 | | 8 | 0.6 | 11 | 0.4 | | |
| **Consultants and individual contractors** | **Total** | **4 368** | **100.0** | **6 644** | **100.0** | **393 893** | **41 943** |
| **Level of education** | | | | | | | |
| Doctorate or equivalent | | 703 | 16.1 | | | | |
| Master's degree or equivalent | | 2 136 | 48.9 | | | | |
| Bachelor's degree or equivalent | | 956 | 21.9 | | | | |
| Less than Bachelor's degree | | 290 | 6.6 | | | | |
| Not available | | 283 | 6.5 | | | | |
| **Evaluation of performance** | | | | | | | |
| Excellent | | | | 2 338 | 35.2 | | |
| Good | | | | 3 544 | 53.3 | | |
| Adequate | | | | 205 | 3.1 | | |
| Not adequate | | | | 6 | 0.1 | | |
| Not available | | | | 551 | 8.3 | | |

Table 2
**Consultants and individual contractors by nationality, 2000**

| Country | Consultants | | | | Individual contractors | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of persons | Number of contracts | Total days worked | Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars) | Number of persons | Number of contracts | Total days worked | Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars) | Number of persons | Number of contracts | Total days worked | Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars) |
| Albania | 2 | 3 | 88 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 651 | 24 | 16 | 18 | 739 | 29 |
| Algeria | 10 | 11 | 277 | 61 | 1 | 3 | 242 | 21 | 11 | 14 | 519 | 82 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 3 | 3 | 446 | 97 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 446 | 97 |
| Argentina | 59 | 83 | 4 210 | 435 | 31 | 59 | 3 170 | 138 | 90 | 142 | 7 380 | 573 |
| Australia | 78 | 91 | 4 412 | 573 | 14 | 24 | 1 046 | 84 | 92 | 115 | 5 458 | 657 |
| Austria | 19 | 31 | 1 794 | 220 | 22 | 41 | 1 265 | 123 | 41 | 72 | 3 059 | 343 |
| Azerbaijan | 1 | 1 | 30 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 30 | 3 |
| Bahamas | 1 | 1 | 42 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 42 | 7 |
| Bangladesh | 17 | 26 | 1 285 | 270 | 3 | 5 | 195 | 16 | 20 | 31 | 1 480 | 287 |
| Barbados | 5 | 6 | 448 | 77 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 | 448 | 77 |
| Belarus | 2 | 2 | 65 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 480 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 546 | 21 |
| Belgium | 25 | 39 | 2 733 | 388 | 8 | 14 | 709 | 48 | 33 | 53 | 3 442 | 437 |
| Benin | 3 | 5 | 313 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 91 | - | 4 | 6 | 404 | 24 |
| Bolivia | 10 | 18 | 1 304 | 153 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 18 | 1 304 | 153 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 8 | 37 | 278 | 30 | 21 | 134 | 968 | 102 | 29 | 171 | 1 246 | 132 |
| Botswana | 1 | 2 | 120 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 120 | 3 |
| Brazil | 42 | 54 | 4 655 | 407 | 9 | 11 | 884 | 33 | 51 | 65 | 5 539 | 440 |
| Bulgaria | 6 | 8 | 496 | 70 | 1 | 3 | 273 | 23 | 7 | 11 | 769 | 93 |
| Burkina Faso | 8 | 12 | 437 | 58 | 2 | 4 | 124 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 561 | 66 |
| Burundi | 4 | 5 | 395 | 25 | 4 | 7 | 464 | 40 | 8 | 12 | 859 | 66 |
| Cambodia | 2 | 2 | 162 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 162 | 3 |
| Cameroon | 25 | 35 | 1 800 | 265 | 14 | 22 | 1 600 | 126 | 39 | 57 | 3 400 | 391 |
| Canada | 112 | 159 | 11 651 | 2 392 | 25 | 50 | 2 686 | 260 | 137 | 209 | 14 337 | 2 652 |
| Chad | 4 | 4 | 317 | 24 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 317 | 24 |
| Chile | 98 | 127 | 6 720 | 637 | 82 | 176 | 5 369 | 256 | 180 | 303 | 12 089 | 893 |
| China | 28 | 38 | 2 362 | 389 | 18 | 38 | 3 071 | 209 | 46 | 76 | 5 432 | 598 |

| Country | Consultants | | | | Individual contractors | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number of persons* | *Number of contracts* | *Total days worked* | *Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars)* | *Number of persons* | *Number of contracts* | *Total days worked* | *Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars)* | *Number of persons* | *Number of contracts* | *Total days worked* | *Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars)* |
| Colombia | 38 | 55 | 3 473 | 467 | 8 | 11 | 627 | 62 | 46 | 66 | 4 100 | 529 |
| Congo | 4 | 7 | 466 | 84 | 1 | 2 | 162 | 18 | 5 | 9 | 628 | 102 |
| Cook Islands | 3 | 3 | 734 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 734 | 1 |
| Costa Rica | 10 | 12 | 873 | 61 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 12 | 873 | 61 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 13 | 15 | 785 | 122 | 1 | 4 | 481 | 23 | 14 | 19 | 1 266 | 145 |
| Croatia | 7 | 34 | 625 | 73 | 23 | 133 | 1 176 | 140 | 30 | 167 | 1 801 | 213 |
| Cuba | 5 | 7 | 219 | 21 | 2 | 3 | 44 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 263 | 27 |
| Cyprus | 2 | 4 | 254 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 182 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 435 | 43 |
| Czech Republic | 6 | 7 | 577 | 87 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 7 | 577 | 87 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 3 | 4 | 215 | 50 | 2 | 3 | 333 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 548 | 51 |
| Denmark | 23 | 23 | 2 807 | 93 | 1 | 1 | 119 | 1 | 24 | 24 | 2 926 | 94 |
| Djibouti | 5 | 5 | 86 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 242 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 328 | 20 |
| Dominican Republic | 3 | 5 | 241 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 61 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 302 | 37 |
| Ecuador | 10 | 12 | 1 428 | 47 | 2 | 3 | 302 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 1 730 | 61 |
| Egypt | 48 | 56 | 2 637 | 369 | 12 | 19 | 1 095 | 103 | 60 | 75 | 3 732 | 473 |
| El Salvador | 4 | 4 | 657 | 40 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 657 | 40 |
| Estonia | 3 | 3 | 475 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 475 | 11 |
| Ethiopia | 94 | 132 | 10 910 | 803 | 213 | 322 | 31 745 | 923 | 307 | 454 | 42 655 | 1 726 |
| Fiji | 11 | 13 | 2 179 | 64 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 13 | 2 179 | 64 |
| Finland | 25 | 33 | 4 322 | 581 | 1 | 1 | 650 | 55 | 26 | 34 | 4 972 | 636 |
| France | 132 | 191 | 10 742 | 1 657 | 83 | 154 | 8 429 | 748 | 215 | 345 | 19 171 | 2 405 |
| Gabon | 2 | 4 | 223 | 14 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 223 | 14 |
| Gambia | 7 | 8 | 258 | 59 | 1 | 2 | 121 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 379 | 67 |
| Georgia | 1 | 1 | 180 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 180 | 6 |
| Germany | 71 | 91 | 6 715 | 682 | 9 | 11 | 980 | 68.1 | 80 | 102 | 7 695 | 750 |
| Ghana | 22 | 37 | 1 804 | 330 | 5 | 7 | 236 | 29 | 27 | 44 | 2 040 | 360 |
| Greece | 9 | 11 | 969 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 11 | 969 | 100 |
| Guatemala | 11 | 11 | 1 510 | 50 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 11 | 1 510 | 50 |

| Country | Consultants | | | | Individual contractors | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number of persons* | *Number of contracts* | *Total days worked* | *Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars)* | *Number of persons* | *Number of contracts* | *Total days worked* | *Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars)* | *Number of persons* | *Number of contracts* | *Total days worked* | *Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars)* |
| Guinea | 4 | 5 | 468 | 29 | 2 | 4 | 378 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 846 | 34 |
| Guyana | 2 | 2 | 219 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 105 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 324 | 53 |
| Haiti | 2 | 2 | 189 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 313 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 502 | 30 |
| Honduras | 1 | 2 | 55 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 55 | 11 |
| Hungary | 10 | 11 | 1 265 | 69 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 11 | 13 | 1 285 | 71 |
| Iceland | 2 | 2 | 43 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 233 | 37 | 4 | 5 | 276 | 48 |
| India | 77 | 112 | 7 111 | 1 026 | 17 | 23 | 2 003 | 182 | 94 | 135 | 9 113 | 1 208 |
| Indonesia | 18 | 24 | 809 | 136 | 1 | 1 | 90 | 19 | 19 | 25 | 899 | 155 |
| Iraq | 2 | 2 | 112 | 24 | 3 | 6 | 359 | 29 | 5 | 8 | 471 | 53 |
| Ireland | 30 | 39 | 1 869 | 357 | 6 | 10 | 704 | 51 | 36 | 49 | 2 573 | 408 |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 11 | 15 | 815 | 111 | 1 | 5 | 331 | 42 | 12 | 20 | 1 146 | 153 |
| Israel | 11 | 20 | 1 603 | 194 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 20 | 1 603 | 194 |
| Italy | 43 | 58 | 4 295 | 707 | 15 | 24 | 1 208 | 147 | 58 | 82 | 5 502 | 854 |
| Jamaica | 5 | 9 | 481 | 103 | 1 | 2 | 41 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 522 | 114 |
| Japan | 20 | 27 | 1 506 | 236 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 21 | 28 | 1 536 | 237 |
| Jordan | 17 | 22 | 1 045 | 128 | 4 | 10 | 872 | 48 | 21 | 32 | 1 917 | 176 |
| Kazakhstan | 1 | 1 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 272 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 302 | 22 |
| Kenya | 47 | 72 | 4 377 | 565 | 38 | 63 | 3 271 | 245 | 85 | 135 | 7 648 | 810 |
| Kuwait | 1 | 1 | 21 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 21 | 5 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1 | 1 | 30 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 30 | 1 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 4 | 4 | 312 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 312 | 11 |
| Lebanon | 32 | 38 | 2 143 | 193 | 36 | 57 | 2 319 | 121 | 68 | 95 | 4 463 | 314 |
| Liberia | 6 | 11 | 567 | 110 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 7 | 12 | 569 | 110 |
| Malawi | 3 | 3 | 349 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 349 | 11 |
| Malaysia | 18 | 26 | 1 097 | 139 | 4 | 4 | 311 | 29 | 22 | 30 | 1 408 | 168 |
| Maldives | 1 | 2 | 174 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 174 | 9 |
| Mali | 8 | 11 | 178 | 40 | 1 | 1 | 61 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 239 | 42 |
| Malta | 2 | 2 | 31 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 40 | 15 |

| Country | Consultants | | | | Individual contractors | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number of persons* | *Number of contracts* | *Total days worked* | *Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars)* | *Number of persons* | *Number of contracts* | *Total days worked* | *Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars)* | *Number of persons* | *Number of contracts* | *Total days worked* | *Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars)* |
| Mauritania | 7 | 12 | 430 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 300 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 730 | 49 |
| Mauritius | 4 | 5 | 282 | 16 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 282 | 16 |
| Mexico | 26 | 36 | 2 240 | 235 | 4 | 8 | 840 | 51 | 30 | 44 | 3 079 | 285 |
| Mongolia | 2 | 2 | 51 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 72 | 7 |
| Morocco | 11 | 15 | 980 | 123 | 5 | 8 | 733 | 65 | 16 | 23 | 1 713 | 188 |
| Mozambique | 2 | 13 | 640 | 87 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 670 | 91 |
| Myanmar | 3 | 4 | 202 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 186 | 11 | 7 | 15 | 388 | 18 |
| Namibia | 2 | 3 | 481 | 97 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 481 | 97 |
| Nepal | 16 | 18 | 570 | 48 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 3 | 17 | 20 | 600 | 51 |
| Netherlands | 54 | 69 | 3 409 | 551 | 8 | 11 | 414 | 48 | 62 | 80 | 3 822 | 600 |
| New Zealand | 20 | 25 | 1 394 | 198 | 3 | 4 | 234 | 20 | 23 | 29 | 1 628 | 218 |
| Nicaragua | 3 | 3 | 345 | 40 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 345 | 40 |
| Niger | 3 | 6 | 188 | 66 | 1 | 2 | 60 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 249 | 68 |
| Nigeria | 22 | 37 | 1 248 | 158 | 5 | 15 | 711 | 49 | 27 | 52 | 1 959 | 207 |
| Norway | 30 | 40 | 4 249 | 316 | 6 | 10 | 290 | 23 | 36 | 50 | 4 539 | 339 |
| Pakistan | 15 | 21 | 825 | 143 | 1 | 2 | 300 | 40 | 16 | 23 | 1 125 | 183 |
| (Palestinian) | 4 | 5 | 119 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 32 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 151 | 11 |
| Panama | 1 | 1 | 30 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 30 | 3 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1 | 1 | 363 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 363 | - |
| Paraguay | 4 | 4 | 1 239 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 1 239 | - |
| Peru | 23 | 40 | 3 307 | 427 | 9 | 20 | 1 064 | 94 | 32 | 60 | 4 371 | 521 |
| Philippines | 49 | 71 | 3 656 | 449 | 5 | 7 | 211 | 20 | 54 | 78 | 3 867 | 469 |
| Poland | 8 | 8 | 346 | 47 | 2 | 4 | 163 | 8.5 | 10 | 12 | 509 | 55.6 |
| Portugal | 6 | 11 | 196 | 46 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 241 | 54 |
| Republic of Korea | 14 | 17 | 986 | 91 | 1 | 2 | 112 | 10 | 15 | 19 | 1 098 | 101 |
| Republic of Moldova | 1 | 3 | 108 | 20 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 108 | 20 |
| Republic of Yemen | 5 | 6 | 254 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 318 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 572 | 28 |
| Romania | 7 | 10 | 337 | 36 | 3 | 4 | 137 | 19 | 10 | 14 | 474 | 55 |

| Country | Consultants | | | | Individual contractors | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of persons | Number of contracts | Total days worked | Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars) | Number of persons | Number of contracts | Total days worked | Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars) | Number of persons | Number of contracts | Total days worked | Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars) |
| Russian Federation | 40 | 53 | 4 456 | 644 | 18 | 35 | 2 285 | 139 | 58 | 88 | 6 741 | 784 |
| Rwanda | 10 | 14 | 647 | 72 | 4 | 6 | 649 | 32 | 14 | 20 | 1 296 | 104 |
| Samoa | 4 | 4 | 766 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 766 | 9 |
| Saudi Arabia | 4 | 4 | 419 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 121 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 540 | 12 |
| Senegal | 27 | 33 | 2 749 | 309 | 3 | 3 | 147 | 19 | 30 | 36 | 2 896 | 328 |
| Seychelles | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Sierra Leone | 12 | 14 | 549 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 13 | 15 | 579 | 39 |
| Singapore | 6 | 6 | 945 | 60 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 965 | 65 |
| Slovakia | 4 | 5 | 726 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 73 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 799 | 36 |
| Slovenia | 2 | 2 | 91 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 98 | 13 |
| Solomon Islands | 2 | 2 | 726 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 726 | - |
| Somalia | 1 | 2 | 25 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 25 | 9 |
| South Africa | 34 | 45 | 2 771 | 407 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 35 | 46 | 2 774 | 409 |
| Spain | 21 | 23 | 1 338 | 117 | 20 | 35 | 2 068 | 147 | 41 | 58 | 3 406 | 264 |
| Sri Lanka | 19 | 21 | 633 | 95 | 2 | 5 | 64 | 3 | 21 | 26 | 697 | 98 |
| Sudan | 5 | 5 | 168 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 732 | 41 | 13 | 17 | 901 | 53 |
| Suriname | 1 | 1 | 181 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 178 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 359 | 9 |
| Sweden | 37 | 44 | 5 048 | 493 | 5 | 12 | 936 | 96 | 42 | 56 | 5 984 | 589 |
| Switzerland | 44 | 62 | 4 720 | 516 | 32 | 71 | 2 466 | 191 | 76 | 133 | 7 186 | 707 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 11 | 14 | 992 | 66 | 4 | 7 | 211 | 26 | 15 | 21 | 1 203 | 92 |
| Tajikistan | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 3 |
| Thailand | 29 | 36 | 1 539 | 176 | 23 | 29 | 742 | 41 | 52 | 65 | 2 281 | 218 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 2 | 3 | 211 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 148 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 359 | 17 |
| Togo | 3 | 5 | 151 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 62 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 213 | 20 |
| Tonga | 2 | 2 | 386 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 386 | 11 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 7 | 13 | 324 | 87 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 13 | 324 | 87 |
| Tunisia | 11 | 13 | 425 | 65 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 13 | 425 | 65 |
| Turkey | 4 | 7 | 757 | 122 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 7 | 757 | 122 |

| Country | Consultants | | | | Individual contractors | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of persons | Number of contracts | Total days worked | Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars) | Number of persons | Number of contracts | Total days worked | Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars) | Number of persons | Number of contracts | Total days worked | Total fees (in thousands of United States dollars) |
| Uganda | 16 | 22 | 912 | 157 | 5 | 6 | 202 | 47 | 21 | 28 | 1 114 | 204 |
| Ukraine | 4 | 4 | 396 | 53 | 3 | 3 | 143 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 539 | 67 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 248 | 363 | 19 092 | 2 675 | 65 | 134 | 4 608 | 528 | 313 | 497 | 23 700 | 3 202 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 15 | 27 | 1 930 | 240 | 8 | 8 | 557 | 35 | 23 | 35 | 2 487 | 275 |
| United States of America | 323 | 416 | 27 116 | 3 884 | 144 | 220 | 13 679 | 1 538 | 467 | 636 | 40 795 | 5 423 |
| Uruguay | 18 | 29 | 1 897 | 174 | 4 | 10 | 348 | 21 | 22 | 39 | 2 245 | 195 |
| Uzbekistan | 2 | 2 | 83 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 83 | 4 |
| Vanuatu | 3 | 3 | 792 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 792 | 3 |
| Venezuela | 14 | 19 | 1 248 | 111 | 3 | 9 | 482 | 40 | 17 | 28 | 1 730 | 151 |
| Viet Nam | 12 | 17 | 934 | 48 | - | - | - | - | 12 | 17 | 934 | 48 |
| Yugoslavia | 9 | 14 | 331 | 29 | 22 | 82 | 771 | 84 | 31 | 96 | 1 102 | 113 |
| Zambia | 10 | 14 | 614 | 93 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 14 | 614 | 93 |
| Zimbabwe | 11 | 13 | 645 | 138 | 4 | 4 | 316 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 961 | 152 |
| Unknown | 158 | 194 | 13 012 | 1 930 | 80 | 119 | 8 781 | 500 | 238 | 313 | 21 793 | 2 430 |
| **Totals** | **3 054** | **4 173** | **263 623** | **33 086** | **1 314** | **2 471** | **130 270** | **8 857** | **4 368** | **6 644** | **393 893** | **41 943** |

*The following 43 countries have provided neither consultants nor individual contractors during 2000: Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei, Belize, Central African Republic, Comoros, Cape Verde, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Grenada, Holy See, Honduras, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Monaco, Nauru, Oman, Republic of Palau, Qatar, San Marino, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Swaziland, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu and United Arab Emirates. There have been no contracts with stateless persons.*

Table 3
**Purpose of engagement of consultants and individual contractors, 2000**

| *Purpose of engagement* | *Consultants* | | *Individual contractors* | | *Total* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number of contracts* | *Per cent of contracts* | *Number of contracts* | *Per cent of contracts* | *Number of contracts* | *Per cent of contracts* |
| Programme planning | 71 | 1.7 | 13 | 0.5 | 84 | 1.3 |
| Programme implementation | 949 | 22.7 | 632 | 25.6 | 1 581 | 23.8 |
| Programme evaluation | 75 | 1.8 | 8 | 0.3 | 83 | 1.2 |
| Preparation of meetings | 66 | 1.6 | 76 | 3.1 | 142 | 2.1 |
| Drafting of manuscripts | 278 | 6.7 | 84 | 3.4 | 362 | 5.4 |
| Lectures training courses | 454 | 10.9 | 213 | 8.6 | 667 | 10.0 |
| Special analytical studies | 448 | 10.7 | 19 | 0.8 | 467 | 7.0 |
| Advisory services | 837 | 20.1 | 98 | 4.0 | 935 | 14.1 |
| Administrative services | 709 | 17.0 | 782 | 31.6 | 1 491 | 22.4 |
| Building services | 9 | 0.2 | 101 | 4.1 | 110 | 1.7 |
| Various other purposes | 277 | 6.6 | 445 | 18.0 | 722 | 10.9 |
| **Total** | **4 173** | **100.0** | **2 471** | **100.0** | **6 644** | **100.0** |

Table 4
**Engagement of consultants and individual contractors by Common Classification of Occupational Groups job family, 2000**

| Occupational group | Consultants | | Individual contractors | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) |
| **Professional, managerial and technical work** | 30 | 0.7 | 5 | 0.2 | 35 | 0.5 |
| Administrative specialists | 445 | 10.7 | 234 | 9.5 | 679 | 10.2 |
| Architects, engineers | 53 | 1.3 | 7 | 0.3 | 60 | 0.9 |
| Archivists, curators, information specialists and librarians | 22 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.2 | 27 | 0.4 |
| Artists | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Economists | 191 | 4.6 | 12 | 0.5 | 203 | 3.1 |
| Education specialists | 7 | 0.2 | 72 | 2.9 | 79 | 1.2 |
| Jurists | 44 | 1.1 | 6 | 0.2 | 50 | 0.8 |
| Life scientists | 23 | 0.6 | 3 | 0.1 | 26 | 0.4 |
| Dental, nutrition, medical, nursing and veterinary specialists | 56 | 1.3 | 34 | 1.4 | 90 | 1.4 |
| Physical scientists | 46 | 1.1 | 4 | 0.2 | 50 | 0.8 |
| Social scientists | 139 | 3.3 | 17 | 0.7 | 156 | 2.3 |
| Statisticians and mathematicians | 20 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.1 | 22 | 0.3 |
| Transportation specialists | 21 | 0.5 | - | 0.0 | 21 | 0.3 |
| Writers, translators, interpreters | 173 | 4.1 | 770 | 31.2 | 943 | 14.2 |
| Professional, managerial and technical specialists for which no job family exists | 138 | 3.3 | 11 | 0.4 | 149 | 2.2 |
| Environmental specialists | 52 | 1.2 | 5 | 0.2 | 57 | 0.9 |
| Electronic communications specialists | 5 | 0.1 | 7 | 0.3 | 12 | 0.2 |
| **Subtotal professional work** | **1 466** | **35.1** | **1 195** | **48.4** | **2 661** | **40.1** |

| Occupational group | Consultants | | Individual contractors | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) |
| **Support work related to professional, managerial and technical occupations** | 20 | 0.5 | 7 | 0.3 | 27 | 0.4 |
| Administration related | 25 | 0.6 | 147 | 5.9 | 172 | 2.6 |
| Architecture and engineering | 2 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.1 |
| Archiving, curating, information and library related | 4 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.2 | 8 | 0.1 |
| Arts related | 6 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.1 |
| Economics related | 376 | 9.0 | 50 | 2.0 | 426 | 6.4 |
| Law related | 4 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.1 |
| Life science related | 2 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Dentistry, nutrition, medicine, nursing and veterinary science related | 18 | 0.4 | 5 | 0.2 | 23 | 0.3 |
| Physical science related | 1 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Social sciences related | 6 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.1 |
| Statistics and mathematics related | 1 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Writing, translation and interpretation related | 2 | 0.0 | 26 | 1.1 | 28 | 0.4 |
| Support work for which no job family exists | 13 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.1 | 16 | 0.2 |
| Environmental science related | 2 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Electronic communications related | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| **Subtotal support work** | **482** | **11.6** | **252** | **10.2** | **734** | **11.0** |
| **Production, service and transport work** | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| Structural and physical plant construction and maintenance | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| Transport | 1 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.0 |
| General building maintenance | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |

| Occupational group | Consultants | | Individual contractors | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) |
| Printing | 1 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Security and safety operations | 2 | 0.0 | 13 | 0.5 | 15 | 0.2 |
| **Subtotal service work** | **4** | **0.1** | **15** | **0.6** | **19** | **0.3** |
| *Not specified* | *2 221* | *53.2* | *1 009* | *40.8* | *3 230* | *48.6* |
| **Total** | **4 173** | **100.0** | **2 471** | **100.0** | **6 644** | **100.0** |

*Definitions*:

Professional, managerial and technical work: This group includes occupations concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of such fields of human endeavour as art, science, engineering, education, medicine, law, business and economics and administrative, managerial and technical work. Most of these are occupations that require substantial academic preparation, usually at the university level.

Support work related to professional, managerial and technical occupations: This group includes occupations concerned with recording, compiling, reviewing and processing data; classifying, filing, retrieving and updating publications, correspondence and other reference materials; providing information; transmitting mail and messages; coordinating meetings and inspections; and carrying out other duties in accordance with established practices and procedures in support of occupations responsible for the management, creation, analysis and presentation of plans and programmes. The occupations included in the support group may also involve the performance of technical work in a specific subject area where practical application rather than theoretical knowledge is required.

Production, service and transport work: This group includes occupations concerned with operating equipment; providing transport services; providing protection against crime, fire and accidents; providing food services; storing, distributing and accounting for materials; fabricating, erecting, installing, paving, painting, repairing and similarly working on structures or structural parts; and using manufactured components and assemblies to produce products. Many of these occupations require the application of the knowledge and physical skills of a craft or trade.

Table 5
**Duration of contracts for consultants and individual contractors, 2000**

| Months | Consultants | | Individual contractors | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) |
| Under 1 month | 1 804 | 43.3 | 1 149 | 46.5 | 2 953 | 44.5 |
| 1 to 3 months | 1 195 | 28.7 | 648 | 26.2 | 1 843 | 27.8 |
| 3 to 6 months | 658 | 15.8 | 469 | 19.0 | 1 127 | 17.0 |
| 6 to 12 months | 465 | 11.2 | 193 | 7.8 | 658 | 9.9 |
| 12 to 24 months | 45 | 1.1 | 12 | 0.3 | 57 | 1.4 |
| Over 24 months | 2 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| **Total contracts** | **4 169** | **100.0** | **2 471** | **100.0** | **6 640** | **100.0** |

Table 6
**Time actually worked for consultants and individual contractors, 2000**

| Months | Consultants | | Individual contractors | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) | Number of contracts | Share of contracts (percentage) |
| Under 1 month | 1 921 | 46.0 | 1 253 | 50.7 | 3 174 | 47.8 |
| 1 to 3 months | 1 319 | 31.6 | 680 | 27.5 | 1 999 | 30.1 |
| 3 to 6 months | 602 | 14.4 | 392 | 15.9 | 994 | 15.0 |
| 6 to 12 months | 316 | 7.6 | 142 | 5.7 | 458 | 6.9 |
| 12 to 24 months | 12 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.1 | 16 | 0.2 |
| Over 24 months | 2 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| **Total contracts** | **4 172** | **100.0** | **2 471** | **100.0** | **6 643** | **100.0** |

Table 7

**Consultants and individual contractors, by department, gender, level of education, duration of contract and evaluation of performance, 2000***

| | *Consultants* | | *Individual contractors* | | *Total* | | *Duration* | *Educational level* | | | | | *Evaluation* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Department or office* | *Number of persons* | *Percentage female* | *Number of persons* | *Percentage female* | *Number of persons* | *Percentage female* | *Days* | *Ph.D.* | *MA* | *BA* | *Other* | *N/A* | *Excellent* | *Good* | *Accept-able* | *Unsatis-factory* | *N/A* |
| DDA | 10 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 11 | 0.0 | 558 | 4 | 3 | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 4 |
| DESA | 390 | 27.7 | 15 | 46.7 | 405 | 28.4 | 29 928 | 105 | 254 | 38 | 4 | 4 | 177 | 301 | 9 | - | 1 |
| DGAACS | 10 | 50.0 | 16 | 50.0 | 26 | 50.0 | 3 667 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 14 | - | - | - | - | 29 |
| DM | 73 | 45.2 | 36 | 69.4 | 109 | 53.2 | 21 790 | 34 | 33 | 36 | 3 | 3 | 28 | 99 | 1 | - | 43 |
| DPA | 38 | 26.3 | 13 | 30.8 | 51 | 27.5 | 4 317 | 11 | 16 | 1 | - | 23 | 9 | 35 | - | - | 12 |
| DPI | 15 | 53.3 | 135 | 54.8 | 150 | 54.7 | 15 156 | 2 | 48 | 89 | 10 | 1 | 106 | 126 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| DPKO | 44 | 15.9 | 2 | 50.0 | 46 | 17.4 | 3 905 | 1 | 31 | 1 | - | 13 | 5 | 27 | - | - | 19 |
| DKPO/FALD | 1 | 0.0 | - | N/A | 1 | 0.0 | 42 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| ECA | 318 | 27.7 | 286 | 35.3 | 604 | 31.3 | 64 410 | 81 | 456 | 22 | 37 | 8 | 302 | 490 | 33 | - | 25 |
| ECE | 62 | 21.0 | 2 | 50.0 | 64 | 21.9 | 3 766 | 3 | 25 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 39 | 28 | - | - | 3 |
| ECLAC | 232 | 29.3 | 141 | 61.0 | 373 | 41.3 | 26 400 | 55 | 245 | 54 | 17 | 2 | 210 | 323 | 36 | - | 6 |
| EOSG | 20 | 35.0 | 4 | 75.0 | 24 | 41.7 | 3 083 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 1 | - | 8 |
| ESCAP | 277 | 23.1 | 50 | 46.0 | 327 | 26.6 | 14 209 | 81 | 116 | 120 | 5 | 5 | 145 | 202 | 20 | - | 32 |
| ESCWA | 107 | 25.2 | 56 | 62.5 | 163 | 38.0 | 8 685 | 17 | 32 | 104 | 8 | 2 | 58 | 126 | 12 | - | 12 |
| ICSC | 15 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.0 | 18 | 0.0 | 436 | - | - | - | - | 18 | 5 | 10 | - | - | 7 |
| International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia | 268 | 34.3 | 128 | 50.0 | 396 | 39.4 | 22 005 | 49 | 86 | 137 | 112 | 12 | 492 | 328 | 12 | - | 8 |
| International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda | 1 | 0.0 | 25 | 0.0 | 26 | 0.0 | 2 680 | - | - | - | - | 26 | 29 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| OCHA | 142 | 26.1 | 8 | 62.5 | 150 | 28.0 | 35 603 | 41 | 89 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 18 | 119 | 15 | - | 36 |
| ODCCP | 14 | 7.1 | 2 | 50.0 | 16 | 12.5 | 921 | - | - | - | - | 16 | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| OHCHR | 96 | 26.0 | 10 | 80.0 | 106 | 31.1 | 4 877 | 53 | 39 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 36 | 78 | 4 | 1 | 15 |
| OIOS | 7 | 28.6 | 3 | 33.3 | 10 | 30.0 | 238 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 6 |
| OLA | 8 | 12.5 | 5 | 80.0 | 13 | 38.5 | 630 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 2 | - | - | 3 |
| UNCC | 23 | 0.0 | - | N/A | 23 | 0.0 | 1 276 | - | - | - | - | 23 | 26 | 3 | - | - | 1 |
| UNCTAD | 378 | 19.3 | 83 | 51.8 | 461 | 25.2 | 55 888 | 76 | 180 | 162 | 39 | 4 | 345 | 546 | 31 | 4 | 25 |

| Department or office | Consultants | | Individual contractors | | Total | | Duration | Educational level | | | | | Evaluation | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of persons | Percentage female | Number of persons | Percentage female | Number of persons | Percentage female | Days | Ph.D. | MA | BA | Other | N/A | Excellent | Good | Acceptable | Unsatisfactory | N/A |
| UNEP | 118 | 25.4 | 30 | 40.0 | 148 | 28.4 | 12 143 | 59 | 66 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 18 | 146 | 15 | - | 7 |
| UNITAR | 60 | 123.3 | 122 | 51.6 | 182 | 75.3 | 12 935 | 56 | 113 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 48 | 31 | - | - | 7 |
| UNOG | 144 | 39.6 | 121 | 51.2 | 265 | 44.9 | 24 110 | 66 | 130 | 52 | 6 | 11 | 109 | 245 | 1 | - | 22 |
| UNOIP | 30 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 31 | 0.0 | 6 499 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 36 | 2 | - | - |
| UNON | 202 | 21.3 | 96 | 47.9 | 298 | 29.9 | 20 866 | 82 | 134 | 55 | 14 | 13 | 55 | 202 | 7 | - | 132 |
| UNOV | 28 | 21.4 | 42 | 78.6 | 70 | 55.7 | 2 448 | 22 | 12 | 10 | 17 | 9 | 43 | 25 | - | - | 46 |
| UNSCOM | 2 | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 3 | 100.0 | 172 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 |
| N/A | 3 | 66.7 | 10 | 70.0 | 13 | 69.2 | 362 | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| **Total** | **3 136** | **28.2** | **1 447** | **49.6** | **4 583** | **34.9** | **403 999** | **918** | **2 136** | **956** | **290** | **283** | **2 338** | **3 544** | **205** | **6** | **549** |

* See list of acronyms at the front of the annex.

*Note 1*: Ph.D. = Doctorate or equivalent; MA = Master's degree or equivalent; BA = Bachelor's degree or equivalent; Other = Less than Bachelor's degree; N/A = Not available.

*Note 2*: The totals for the person counts exceeds the baseline in table 1 since some persons have been engaged by several departments.

Table 8
**Expenditure on consultants and individual contractors by source of funding, 2000***

| Department or office | Consultants | | | Individual contractors | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assessed contributions | Extrabudgetary | Total | Assessed contributions | Extrabudgetary | Total | Assessed contributions | Extrabudgetary | Total |
| | (Thousands of United States dollars) | | | (Thousands of United States dollars) | | | (Thousands of United States dollars) | | |
| DDA | 64 | 40 | 104 | - | 3 | 3 | 64 | 43 | 107 |
| DESA | 1 003 | 5 607 | 6 610 | 65 | 26 | 91 | 1 067 | 5 633 | 6 700 |
| DGAACS | 87 | - | 87 | 184 | 9 | 193 | 270 | 9 | 280 |
| DM | 1 375 | 104 | 1 479 | 621 | 134 | 755 | 1 996 | 238 | 2 234 |
| DPA | 665 | 235 | 899 | 86 | 39 | 124 | 750 | 273 | 1 024 |
| DPI | 143 | 20 | 162 | 987 | 308 | 1 295 | 1 130 | 327 | 1 457 |
| DPKO | 150 | 287 | 436 | - | 48 | 48 | 150 | 335 | 485 |
| DPKO/FALD | - | 22 | 22 | - | - | - | - | 22 | 22 |
| ECA | 1 123 | 1 247 | 2 369 | 619 | 651 | 1 270 | 1 742 | 1 898 | 3 639 |
| ECE | 64 | 242 | 305 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 64 | 244 | 308 |
| ECLAC | 167 | 1 100 | 1 267 | 244 | 266 | 510 | 411 | 1 366 | 1 777 |
| EOSG | 53 | 208 | 261 | - | 15 | 15 | 53 | 223 | 276 |
| ESCAP | 203 | 1 368 | 1 571 | 84 | 92 | 176 | 287 | 1 460 | 1 747 |
| ESCWA | 191 | 173 | 365 | 133 | 50 | 183 | 324 | 223 | 547 |
| ICSC | - | 93 | 93 | - | 12 | 12 | - | 105 | 105 |
| ICTY | 1 949 | 18 | 1 967 | 758 | 44 | 802 | 2 707 | 62 | 2 769 |
| ITR | 14 | - | 14 | 124 | 35 | 158 | 137 | 35 | 172 |
| OCHA | 152 | 757 | 909 | 33 | 54 | 87 | 185 | 812 | 997 |
| ODCCP | 6 | 173 | 179 | - | 6 | 6 | 6 | 179 | 185 |
| OHCHR | 131 | 564 | 695 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 140 | 568 | 708 |
| OIOS | 30 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 32 | 5 | 38 |
| OLA | 40 | - | 40 | 34 | - | 34 | 74 | - | 74 |
| UNCC | - | 179 | 179 | 11 | - | 11 | 11 | 179 | 190 |
| UNCTAD | 953 | 5 722 | 6 675 | 188 | 842 | 1 030 | 1 141 | 6 564 | 7 705 |
| UNEP | 13 | 1 202 | 1 215 | 7 | 168 | 175 | 20 | 1 370 | 1 390 |
| UNITAR | - | 260 | 260 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 261 | 261 |
| UNOG | 103 | 607 | 710 | 516 | 282 | 798 | 619 | 890 | 1 509 |

| Department or office | Consultants | | | Individual contractors | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Assessed contributions* | *Extrabudgetary* | *Total* | *Assessed contributions* | *Extrabudgetary* | *Total* | *Assessed contributions* | *Extrabudgetary* | *Total* |
| | *(Thousands of United States dollars)* | | | *(Thousands of United States dollars)* | | | *(Thousands of United States dollars)* | | |
| UNOIP | - | 1 558 | 1 558 | - | 36 | 36 | - | 1 594 | 1 594 |
| UNON | 178 | 2 237 | 2 415 | 41 | 774 | 815 | 219 | 3 011 | 3 230 |
| UNOV | 15 | 109 | 124 | 43 | 103 | 146 | 58 | 212 | 270 |
| UNSCOM | - | 17 | 17 | - | 20 | 20 | - | 37 | 37 |
| N/A | 5 | 10 | 15 | 23 | 18 | 41 | 28 | 28 | 56 |
| **Total** | **8 872** | **24 161** | **33 034** | **4 811** | **4 047** | **8 858** | **13 683** | **28 208** | **41 892** |

* See list of acronyms at the front of the annex.

*Note 1*: Fees only.

*Note 2*: Data on expenditures are derived from IMIS departments and offices at United Nations Headquarters in New York, and from individual updates submitted by offices away from Headquarters to the Paradox database of the Office of Human Resources Management.

Table 9
**Institutional contractors, 2000***

| *Department or office* | *Number of contractors* | *Number of contracts* | *Duration (months)* | *Expenditure (Thousands of United States dollars)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ECA | 2 | 2 | 13 | 19.0 |
| ECLAC | 32 | 32 | 312 | 851.0 |
| ESCAP | 24 | 27 | 139 | 528.0 |
| ESCWA | 6 | 6 | 52 | 37.9 |
| ICTY | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| ITR | 3 | 2 | 9 | 51.0 |
| Headquarters | 78 | 100 | 349 | 4 695.0 |
| OHCHR | 4 | 4 | 2 | 18.0 |
| UNCHS | 25 | 25 | 264 | 1 651.0 |
| UNCTAD | 64 | 115 | 124 | 640.0 |
| UNEP | 26 | 28 | 129 | 1 206.0 |
| UNOG | 12 | 15 | 30 | 343.6 |
| UNON | 40 | 47 | 714 | 5 187.0 |
| UNOV | 8 | 9 | 40 | 277.0 |
| **Total** | **324** | **412** | **2 176** | **15 504.5** |

* See list of acronyms at the front of the annex.

*Note 1*: Institutional or corporate contractors are institutions or corporations that provide goods or services to the United Nations on a direct contractual basis (ST/AI No. 327 of 23 January 1985).

*Note 2*: Headquarters includes all departments and offices in New York.

*Note 3*: United Nations Office at Geneva includes ECE.

*Note 4*: United Nations Office at Vienna includes the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention.

Table 10
**Summary data on contracts with consultants and individual contractors, 1999**

**Rerun of 1999 data in 2000**

| | | *Number of persons* | *Percentage of total/ subtotal* | *Number of contracts* | *Percentage of total/ subtotal* | *Days worked* | *Fees (Thousands of United States dollars)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contracts with consultants** | **Subtotal** | **2 753** | **74.7** | **3 767** | **68.6** | **219 839** | **27 125** |
| **Women** | | 730 | 26.5 | 1 095 | 29.1 | 64 096 | 7 114 |
| **Former staff** | | | | | | | |
| Retirees | | 63 | 2.7 | 101 | 2.7 | | |
| Non-retired former staff aged 60 or over | | 387 | 10.5 | 485 | 12.9 | | |
| Non-retired former staff under age 60 | | 45 | 2.3 | 77 | 2.5 | | |
| **Contracts with individual contractors** | **Subtotal** | **932** | **25.3** | **1 724** | **31.4** | **83 107** | **5 280** |
| **Women** | | 460 | 49.4 | 853 | 49.5 | 42 144 | 2 363 |
| **Former staff** | | | | | | | |
| Retirees | | 38 | 4.1 | 83 | 4.8 | | |
| Non-retired former staff aged 60 or over | | 69 | 7.4 | 124 | 7.2 | | |
| Non-retired former staff under age 60 | | 20 | 2.1 | 41 | 2.4 | | |
| **Consultants and individual contractors** | **Total** | **3 685** | **100.0** | **5 491** | **100.0** | **302 946** | **32 405** |
| **Level of education** | | | | | | | |
| Doctorate or equivalent | | 536 | 14.5 | | | | |
| Master's degree or equivalent | | 1 423 | 38.6 | | | | |
| Bachelor's degree or equivalent | | 868 | 23.6 | | | | |
| Less than Bachelor's degree | | 395 | 10.7 | | | | |
| Not available | | 416 | 11.3 | | | | |
| **Evaluation of performance** | | | | | | | |
| Excellent | | | | 2 086 | 38.0 | | |
| Good | | | | 2 642 | 48.1 | | |
| Adequate | | | | 84 | 1.5 | | |
| Not adequate | | | | 11 | 0.2 | | |
| Not available | | | | 679 | 12.4 | | |

United Nations A/56/835–S/2002/197

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
26 February 2002
English
Original: French

**General Assembly**
**Fifty-sixth session**
Agenda item 18
**Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-seventh year**

## Letter dated 26 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of the communiqué from the Council of Ministers, dated 25 February 2002, concerning the question of Western Sahara (see annex). I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdallah **Balli**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-26322 (E) 270302

## Annex to the letter dated 26 February 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Communiqué from the Council of Ministers dated 25 February 2002

The Council of Ministers referred to the communiqué published on 21 February by the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco, following the publication of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on Western Sahara.

The Council of Ministers notes out with regret that this communiqué and the virulent campaign accompanying it run counter to the efforts that Algeria and Morocco are jointly making to strengthen confidence and mutual understanding in the interest of good neighbourliness and cooperation between Algeria and Morocco, two sister nations, and in the interest of strengthening the Arab Maghreb Union.

The Council of Ministers considers the communiqué from the Moroccan Government to be a further attempt to mislead the public in the Maghreb, in Africa and the world as to the real facts of the conflict concerning Western Sahara.

Accordingly, some corrections are needed.

First, the efforts the international community has been making for over two decades to bring the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO to agree on the ways and means of sanctioning in Western Sahara the imprescriptible right of people to self-determination set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, underscores the futility of resorting yet again to delaying tactics in an attempt to hide the reality of this decolonization problem or, what is more, to misrepresent it as a bilateral dispute with Algeria.

Second, Algeria has, indeed, upheld and continues to openly uphold the right of the Saharan people to self-determination; it has taken the same position with respect to many other peoples all over the world. It takes pride in the fact that it remains true to its own history, and notes that the right of colonial peoples to self-determination and independence has been sanctioned everywhere else but in Western Sahara, the most recent example being that of Timor. Algeria remains convinced that, sooner or later, that same imprescriptible right will triumph in Western Sahara. This is borne out by the history of decolonization.

Third, the United Nations has prepared the road leading to the exercise by the Saharan people of their right to self-determination, in accordance with its responsibility towards colonial countries and peoples. The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was set up for that purpose in 1991. The patient process of negotiations between the two parties, led by Mr. James Baker, Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, resulted, in 1997, in the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO solemnly accepting the Houston Agreements, which spelled out all the terms relating to the organization and monitoring by the United Nations of a free and impartial referendum on self-determination for the Saharan people. The reasons and responsibility for the blocking of this referendum, the date of which has been announced many times, are well known to the United Nations. Meanwhile, the latest report of the Secretary-

General of the United Nations revealed that henceforth the Kingdom of Morocco is refusing to even proceed with the implementation of the settlement plan, the validity of which the Security Council keeps confirming.

Fourth, Algeria naturally remains attached to the right of the Saharan people to self-determination and it has, in all transparency, objected and it continues to object to the so-called "framework agreement" which seeks to sanction a fait accompli for it is improperly based on alleged rights of the Kingdom of Morocco to Western Sahara, whereas Western Sahara is a Non-Self-Governing Territory over which the occupying Power has no rights. Moreover, the opinion handed down on 29 January 2002 by the Legal Counsel of the United Nations confirms that reality for he certifies that the Madrid Agreement did not transfer sovereignty over the Territory, nor did it confer upon any of the signatories the status of an administering Power, a status which Spain could not have unilaterally transferred.

Fifth, Algeria can only echo the hope expressed by the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco that the international community and the Security Council in particular will thwart the attempts to prolong the status quo to the detriment of all those who are trying to put an end to it. In fact, that long-awaited goal is within the grasp of the international community and of the Maghreb in particular, provided that the two parties to the conflict in Western Sahara can decide at last, together to let the United Nations implement without interference the entire plan which they officially accepted in Houston in 1997.

This goal would be even more readily within the grasp of the international community and the Maghreb in particular if, as suggested in the Secretary-General's report, the two parties to the conflict would agree to the Security Council's investing more of its authority in the organization of the free and impartial referendum on self-determination for the people of Western Sahara and, above all, if each of the two parties would undertake to accept and abide by the outcome of this consultation, whatever it may be, as the international community keeps on demanding.

What is more, for some time there has been another way of changing the status quo in Western Sahara for the Security Council, while requesting the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to work to implement the peace agreement, has also mandated him, if necessary, to work to bring about a political solution through an agreement mutually acceptable to both parties to the conflict.

When all is said and done, the only thing still missing in order for the Saharan people to finally be able to exercise their legitimate and imprescriptible right to self-determination so that international legality may finally be established in Western Sahara and so that security and stability may be strengthened and guaranteed in the interest of all peoples of the Maghreb, is political will on the part of Morocco. As far as it is concerned, Algeria considers the status quo in Western Sahara to be an impediment to constructive cooperation among the peoples of the Maghreb called by their destiny and called by history.

It is in this conviction that it gives and will continue to give its full backing to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative, whose perseverance it commends and whose efforts it will continue to support with a view to completing the process of decolonization of Western Sahara.